The New-York Times.

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## TELEGRAMS.

### Partial Satisfaction of the Claims of Franco-Mexican Bondholders.

### Minister Giskra on the Future of the Austrian Empire.

### Reported Political Riots in the City of Prague.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### The Wimbledon Volunteer Encampment—Award of Prizes and Closing Scenes.

London, Saturday, July 25.

The grand annual encampment of volunteers at Wimbledon was brought to a close to-day. The prizes for skill in marksmanship were awarded by Lord Napier of Magdala, who also reviewed the volunteers. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred and Mr. Longfellow, the American poet, were among the distinguished persons present while immense crowds of the nobility and people generally were in attendance. Lord Napier was enthusiastically received and repeatedly cheered. About ten thousand men were in line of review, and presented a very fine appearance. The weather was clear and pleasant, but intensely hot.

#### The Weather Favorable for the Crops.

London, Sunday, July 26.

Reports received from all parts of the United Kingdom, during the latter part of the week, show that the weather has been highly favorable for the crops.

### FRANCE.

#### Legislative Action on the Mexican Bond Question.

Paris, Saturday, July 25.

The Corps Legislatif was engaged for a long time last evening in an exciting debate on the question of the Mexican bonds.

M. Rouher in his speech denied that the collection of the Jecker bonds had any share in the cause of the Mexican war.

M. Jules Favre in his reply insisted that it was the main cause, as those creditors were the only ones who had received pay.

M. Rouher replied that the French Government only protected the Jecker bonds in French hands. The bonds paid were paid by Maximilian. France prevented other payments.

M. Favre demanded the names of those who had received their pay.

Paris, Sunday, July 26.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, a bill was passed providing that 4,000,000 francs in rentes be assigned as a partial satisfaction of the claims of the holders of Franco-Mexican bonds.

### GERMANY.

#### Minister Bancroft at Darmstadt.

Darmstadt, Sunday, July 26.

The American Minister, Mr. Bancroft, has arrived in this city, and presented his credentials to the Grand Duke Ludwig III.

#### The Czar at Kissengen.

Berlin, Sunday, July 26.

The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, has gone to Kissengen.

#### News from the Polar Expedition.

London, Sunday, July 26.

The *Germania*, Capt. Coldeway, which left Bergen, Norway, on the 7th of May last, on an expedition to the North Pole, was spoken in lat. 72. All on board were well.

### AUSTRIA.

#### Speech of Minister Giskra in Regard to the Future of the Kingdom.

Vienna, Sunday, July 26.

At a grand banquet, given by the National Sharpshooters, who have been holding their annual festival here, Herr Giskra said:

"The present Ministry took office with expectation that when the administration of the Empire was freed from the claims imposed by the lack of intelligence, and from the obligations of disastrous treaties, Austria would surely enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity."

#### Political Riots in Prague.

Vienna, Sunday, July 26.

Political riots took place in Prague last week. The garrison of the city has been increased, and quiet has been restored.

#### The Maryland Flood—Statement in Regard to the Loss of Life.

Baltimore, Sunday, July 26.

The number of persons missing and drowned from Ellicott City, as received at the offices of the city papers to-night, reachs thirty-seven. The number of drowned and missing in Baltimore City is six. The long bridge spanning the Patapsco from the foot of Light-street to the Anne Arundel shore, is blocked up with the *débris* of the flood. The river surface for several acres is jammed with the wrecks of over thirty houses, all kinds of movables, factory fixtures, boilers, parts of engines and every species of property. Nearly two hundred bales of cotton have been taken out of the mass.

Baltimore, Sunday, July 26.

The railroad track through Pratt-street has been repaired, and the passenger cars of the through trains from Washington to the North pass through the city. Thousands visited the flooded district today. Many steamers were at work pumping the water from the cellars, and a heavy force of workmen and carts are employed cleaning up the mud and drift from the markets and streets. On the flats below the Relay House eight dead bodies were recovered to-day and nine yesterday, most of which were recognized by their friends and relatives from Ellicott City. The bodies were of persons from 4 to 60 years of age, and stripped of every particle of clothing. Inquests are held on the bodies as soon as they are found. They are all taken to Ellicott City for interment.

#### Destructive Fire in Columbia, Penn.

Columbia, Sunday, July 26.

A large fire occurred here to-day, destroying the planing mill, stable and several outbuildings belonging to T. S. Bletz. The gas works were only saved by the exertions of the firemen. Mr. Orem, one of the firemen, was badly burned. The loss is estimated at $12,000; insured for $2,000.

#### Three Express Robbers Hanged by a Mob.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sunday, July 26.

Sparks, Moore and Jewell, who were arrested at Mattoon, Coles County, Ill., on Friday, arrived at Seymour, Ind., at 10:30 o'clock last night, and soon after left in a wagon with a guard for Brownstown, to be delivered to the Sheriff of Jackson County. When they arrived near the vicinity where Clifton, Elliott and Rosberry were hanged, the wagon was suddenly surrounded by about 150 armed men, all of whom were masked. The guard was overpowered, and the prisoners taken from the wagon and hanged. At last accounts their bodies were still hanging on the same tree where the others had been hanged. The prisoners were questioned as to numerous robberies which had been perpetrated in Jackson County, but with the exception of an acknowledgment of some small depredations, nothing was elicited from them.

#### Malarious Fever on a United States Vessel—Marine Disaster.

San Francisco, Sunday, July 26.

A letter from an officer on board the United States steamer *Ossippee*, dated Acapulco, July 15, states that the officers and crew were suffering from malarious fever contracted while on the coast of Nicaragua. From this disease Dr. J. M. Rice, P. S. Hendree, Paymaster's clerk; Barnard Coffield, landsman; and John L. Pardee, apprentice boy, had died. The only cases still on the sick list were convalescent.

The opposition steamship *Oregonian*, on July 7, spoke the brig *Queen Emma*, seven days from Valparaiso, in distress, and supplied her with water and provisions. She had on board five men, one woman and three children, all of whom were in an almost famished condition.

#### Earthquake Shock in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Saturday, July 25.

A severe shock of earthquake visited this place yesterday.

#### Buffalo Horse Fair—Preparations for the Opening.

Buffalo, Sunday, July, 26.

The entries to the annual Horse Fair, which opens here on Tuesday next, were closed late on Saturday evening. Seventy entries have been made for the different trots. The following nine horses were entered for the $10,000 race, viz: *Lady Hamilton, Colonel Maynard, Myron Perry, Victor Hugo, George Palmer, Fearnought, Mollie, American Girl* and *Johnny Bradley*. For the double team race to come off on Friday eight entries have been made. Beside the animals which have arrived here to participate in the races there will be on exhibition many stables of blood stock either for sale or to gratify the pride of their owners. The city is rapidly filling with visitors, The Driving Park Association have placed their grounds in excellent order. The track has been greatly improved in its grading, and widened sufficiently to accommodate eight horses abreast. A first-class club-house has been erected upon the grounds, and a strong police force detailed to preserve order.

#### Refinery Burned in Philadelphia—Drowning Casualty.

Philadelphia, Sunday, July 26.

The coal-oil refinery of Elkins and Baldwin was destroyed by fire this morning, with 2,500 barrels of oil. No insurance.

This evening the ferry-boat on the Delaware River ran over a row-boat containing two boys and two girls. One girl named Dora Schapperkolter, 11 years old, was drowned.

#### The Catastrophe in San Francisco Bay—A Number of Lives Lost by the Falling of a Steamboat "Draw."

*From the San Francisco Alta, (Cal.,) July 6.*

On Saturday afternoon a frightful disaster took place at the terminus of the Oakland Railroad, at the extreme outer end of the wharf, which has recently been considerably extended toward deep water. The 4:30 o'clock train, coming toward San Francisco, had reached the end of the wharf, and the heavy drawbridge, or suspended gangplank, commonly known as the "apron," had been let down from the wharf to the lower deck of the steamer *El Capitan*, when a rush to get on board occurred, the train having been densely crowded and everybody in haste to get back to San Francisco. Suddenly, as the crowd on the "apron" was the densest, quite a number of passengers having already got on board, there came a crash, and those who had reached the deck, on looking back, were horror-struck to see the draw hanging at a right angle with the wharf, and the water filled with men, women and children, struggling for life, while the women on board the steamer and on the wharf who had children and other relatives in mortal peril, rent the air with their shrieks of terror. The scene was appalling beyond description, and the excitement on all sides was almost inconceivable. There were among the passengers by the train a large deputation of the Garibaldi Guard, composed of Italians, who had been to Oakland to participate in the celebration, and a number of these brave fellows, without a moment's hesitation, plunged into the water, and, swimming among the struggling mass, saved many from immediate death by lashing them to the piles with pieces of rope, where they remained until rescued by boats; or were drawn up by ropes to the wharf.

A boat from the steamer, in charge of the steward and another man, was lowered, but was immediately stove and filled with water. They, however, rescued two ladies and several men, who were obliged to climb on the paddles of the wheel, from which they were taken on deck as the boat was in a sinking condition. Life preservers, planks, &c., were thrown over by parties in the boat and those on the wharf, and some were saved in this manner. One little boy, while in the water, being luckily able to swim, caught hold of a little girl and kept her afloat until he was seized by a man who reached down his hand to draw them up. At this instant a man in the water caught the boy by the leg, and said, "Don't be scared, sonny—don't struggle; you hold on to that man's hand and we can all be saved," and all three remained thus together until finally rescued. C. S. Davis, a boy attending the Oakland College, had just stepped on the plank as it fell. He succeeded in saving two women, and was ultimately rescued by means of a rope thrown to him from the wharf. He was seized twice by a drowning man, who drew him under each time. When the water had been cleared, and no more were left to be rescued, the boat left the wharf and returned to the city. None of the bodies of the drowned had been recovered, and in the confusion and uncertainty, no one knew how many or who were drowned or missing.

Yesterday morning the Italian fishermen, to whom unbounded credit is due, went to work with energy to recover the bodies of the victims. Two men in the employ of the Railroad and Ferry Company, with a boat, also aided in the search. The Italians during the day recovered eight bodies, and the others two more, making ten in all. At 10 o'clock a cannon was brought down to the wharf and fired, which aided in the recovery of the bodies. The platform, apron or drawbridge, which fell, is 12 by 24 feet in size, and fastened to the wharf by heavy iron hinges at one side, and the outer edge is supported by chains which pass over pully wheels with heavy weights to balance it. The platform is raised and lowered by a windlass, and to prevent it falling too low ratchet wheels are used to hold the apron in the place to which it has been brought by the windlass.

The immediate cause of the accident was undoubtedly the breaking of a tooth of the left-hand rachet; this threw the whole weight on the chain on the other side, and the strain was so great that it broke the iron staple which fastened the chain to the weight; the rachet was thrown completely out of gear, and did not catch at the second tooth, thereby letting the chain out in full, and, throwing the whole weight on the second chain, broke the band which fastened it to the platform, and let it fall bodily between the wharf and the boat. There may be a doubt as to whether this draw, or apron, is of the style best adapted to protecting the lives of passengers, but the accident seems to have been the result of no unnecessary carelessness, or from the lack of any precaution against danger which could be foreseen by the employes of the Company.

#### A Father and Son Suffocated in a Well.

*(From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times, July 19.*

A terrible accident, resulting in the death of a respectable and prosperous farmer, named Kreally, who resided on the old Military road, about fourteen miles northwest of this city, and his son, a young man about 23 years of age, occurred yesterday forenoon. It seems that a well upon the premises, between twenty-five and thirty feet in depth, had become filled up, and an effort was made to clean it out. The hired man descended first, and had nearly reached the bottom, when he became faint, and signaled to the parties above to draw him out. When he reached the surface he was much exhausted, and declared that the well was filled with foul air to such an extent that it was unsafe to go down. Both father and son ridiculed this idea, and prepared to perform the work themselves, the young man going down first. He had no sooner reached the bottom than he dropped forward on his face in the water, apparently lifeless. Alarmed for the safety of his son, the father hastened down, only to fall a second victim, both men being suffocated to death by the carbonic acid gas with which the well was filled. The frightened family at once notified the neighbors, who repaired in numbers to the spot, but before either of the unfortunate men could be rescued life was perfectly extinct.

## WASHINGTON.

### Session of the Senate Last Evening.

### The Conference Committee Report on the Funding Bill Adopted.

### Senator Henderson Makes a Personal Explanation.

### He Administers a Severe Rebuke to Gen. Butler.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, July 26.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SESSION.

There has seldom been a session of Congress in the history of legislation in this country which, so far as its important business is concerned, closes so deliberately and so free from the usual excitement and haste as is the case with the present session. The House, for instance, found itself with so little urgent business on hand that last night, at 10 o'clock, it was able to adjourn until Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, thus avoiding the usual session on Sunday. Whenever the adjournment was fixed for Monday, heretofore, a session until Sunday morning, with a recess until Sunday evening, has generally been necessary. For the first time in many years, the last General Appropriation bill was signed forty-eight hours before adjournment. The Senate being pressed with executive business, and desirous of avoiding an extra session, took a recess at 2 o'clock this morning until 8 o'clock this evening, but does not transact any legislative business.

THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The reference to the Committee in the House last night of the Senate bill for the reduction of the army and the distribution of arms to the Southern militia disposes of both questions until after the election. There has been much doubt, in view of the condition of the South, as to what was best to do on this subject, but the more moderate Republicans finally came to the conclusion that is would be better at the present time not to reduce the army than to make any distribution of arms for such purposes and on such appeals as were indicated and heard in the House from Southern members during the debate on Thursday last. The position taken by the Times, editorially, yesterday, on this matter is highly commended by the ablest Republicans in the House. There will be no difficulty about supplying the new militia with all the arms required when it is organized, but no arms will be furnished for exclusively political purposes.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Funding bill agreed upon a bill to day, and the report was adopted in the Senate this evening. It is a very simple proposition, providing for two classes of bonds, thirty and forty years, at four and a half and four per cent. interest respectively, free from all taxation, except the usual tax on incomes. The only other provisions are a provision for the payment of the interest and a sinking fund, and prohibiting the employment of any agent or the payment of any commissions for the sale or exchange of bonds or coin.

THE ALABAMA REPRESENTATION.

One of the new Alabama Senators, Gen. George E. Spencer, appeared and was sworn in last night. He is a very young man, apparently not over 31 or 32 years of age, and was formerly Clerk of the Iowa Senate. He entered the army from that State, served through the war and at its close settled in Alabama, whence he now comes as United States Senator. Gen. Warner, the other Senator elect, was sworn in to-night. He served with distinction on the Staff of Gen. Sherman during the war, and at its close settled in Alabama, where he invested largely in the manufacture of iron. He is aged 40 years, and is of fine personal appearance.

TREATIES WITH MEXICO AND RUSSIA.

The Senate last night ratified three treaties with Mexico—one relating to Consuls and their duties, another providing for a joint commission to settle claims between citizens of the two Republics, and a third establishing the right of citizenship and expatriation in terms similar to the recently negotiated European treaties. They also ratified a treaty with Russia to protect rights in trade-marks. They also, at the session this evening, acted upon several Indian treaties.

NOMINATIONS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate has made such progress in the consideration of Executive business during the past two days that there does not seem to be much necessity of an extra session, though it was the President's intention on Friday to convene them. The Senate has confirmed on an average about sixty per cent. of the nominations sent in by the President, and at least eighty per cent. of the nominations, aside from the military, are Democratic or exceedingly Conservative in politics. Mr. Johnson certainly cannot complain of this treatment.

In Executive Session, yesterday, the following incidents occurred: Mr. Jeffries, for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was rejected by the emphatic vote of 36 to 5. In the case of E. D. Webster, confirmed as Assessor of the Thirty-second New-York District, the vote was unanimous. Gen. Butler, who sought to convict him in his report of participation in the alleged plot to buy Senators, personally assured the Finance Committee that there was no reason, so far as that was concerned, why he should not be confirmed.

The President sent a number of fresh appointments to the Senate to-night, and at 11 o'clock that body was engaged in their consideration. Among them were Gen. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico, who will be confirmed. Alex. Cummings, formerly Governor of Colorado, and now Assessor of the Fourth Pennsylvania District (Philadelphia,) for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Simeon Johnson, of Washington, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The President to-day signed two hundred and forty bills and joint resolutions, and complains that he is very severely worked, between hit official duties and seeing the office-seekers.

SENATORIAL SESSION.

The Senate met to-night at 8 o'clock, when Senator Henderson obtained the floor for a personal explanation, in which he made a straightforward denial of the charges and insinuations against him contained in Butler's impeachment investigation report. He caused letters to be read from Messrs. W. M. Evarts, Craig and Lacy of St. Louis, Cooper of Washington, and Mr. Crounse of the Times, who, according to Butler's report, obtained information from him regarding the vote on impeachment. Mr. Cooper's letter clearly explains the meaning of the note sent to the President, in which the phrase "Henderson all right" is used, to refer to the fact that he had refused to resign in compliance with the request of the Missouri delegation. He was particularly severe in referring to the author of the report, and denounced him in most unqualified terms as a falsifier and a liar. The galleries were well filled, and evidently enjoyed the scene with great relish. Butler was on hand, of course, and says he will reply tomorrow, in the House.

NAVAL MAGAZINES AT NEW-YORK.

The Board of naval officers, consisting of Commander Jas. T. Green, Capt. J. R. Mullany and Commander J. L. Davis, appointed to select a site to which the powder magazine now located on Ellis Island may be removed, have made their report, and recommend the selection of Oyster Island, which belongs to the Government. They advise that a wall, composed of timber and stone, be constructed and filled in to inclose an area of one acre, and think the expense of erecting the magazine will be about $165,000. They also recommend that a capacious magazine be established in the interior of the State, at some point of easy access by railroad with the harbor magazine, and have selected as a suitable locality the northern part of what is known as the Augusta tract in Orange and Rockland Counties, which could be connected with the Erie Railroad by a branch less than a mile long. The site is thirty-eight miles from New-York, consists of 500 acres, and is owned by the estate of P. Lorillard, and can be bought for $100 per acre, which the Board think an exorbitant price. The Government has the refusal of the tract for one year. The Board think a magazine could be erected for $199,000.

SPEAKER COLFAX.

Speaker Colfax, with his family, leaves here immediately after adjournment to-morrow afternoon, for his home in Indiana, where, after a few days' rest, he starts for Denver, Colorado and the Rocky Mountains. He will be absent until the middle of September.

THE REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

The following document was circulated among the Republican members of the House yesterday, and signed by E. B. Washburne, Geo. S. Boutwell, Jno. A. Bingham, Jas. F. Wilson, H. L. Dawes. T. M. Pomeroy, N. P. Banks, Samuel Hooper, Wm. B. Allison, and eighty-two other Republicans:

Washington, D. C., Sunday, July 26, 1868.

Congress having taken a recess until the 21st day of September, it is therefore understood that it shall not be incumbent upon the Republican members to attend unless they shall be notified that their attendance is necessary by Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Chairman of the Union Republican Congressional Committee, on the part of the Senate, and Hon. Robert C. Schenck, Chairman of said Committee on the part of the House.

#### Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sunday, July 26.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate have confirmed the following nominations: R. A. Crawford, to be Collector of Customs at Brazos de Santiago, Texas; James Warr, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Territory of Montana; E. D. Webster, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Thirty-second District of New-York; H. P. Hay, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of Legation at Florence; J. B. Blair, of West Virginia, to be Minister to Costa Rica; R. P. Horner, of Ohio, to be Consul at Trinidad; J. B. Ashton, to be Assistant Attorney-General of the United States; Holland Smith, to be Deputy Postmaster at San Francisco.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The following have been rejected: W. C. Jeffries, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue; N. Poe, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Maryland; C. H. Green, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Missouri.

NEW NOMINATIONS.

The President has been duly informed of the action of the Senate last night with regard to appointments. He to-night nominated to the Senate Alexander Cummings, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Simeon W. Johnson, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; William H. Wisner, Collector of Customs at New-Orleans; Jacob H. Mack, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Thirteenth District of New-York; D. A. Stanton, Assessor of the Seventeenth District of New-York; Geo. J. Hubblefield, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee; Fletcher P. Coppee, Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia; Jeremiah S. Spalding, to be Consul at Honolulu; Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans, to be Minister to Mexico; Jas. Davis, Postmaster at Memphis, Tenn.; Thos. C. Allen, Postmaster at Indianola, Texas; Chas. M. Alexander, Postmaster at Washington, D. C.

The Senate went into Executive Session at 9:15 P. M.

REDUCTION OF THE MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Senate bill for the reduction of the military peace establishment, containing provisions for the distribution of arms in the South, and the House Texas, Mississippi and Virginia Provisional Government bill, will fail to pass both Houses before the recess, and will consequently be postponed until Congress shall meet again.

CHINA-AMERICAN TREATY.

It is expected that the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and China will be exchanged to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT ORGAN.

In pursuance of authority given in the second section of the Legislative Appropriation act, approved July 20, the Clerk of the House of Representatives has selected the *National Republican* newspaper, in Washington, for the printing of the laws and official advertising.

STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The contract for supplying stationery to the officers of the Internal Revenue throughout the United States for the ensuing year, has been awarded to Messrs. Este & Smith, of New York City.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Sunday, July 26.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

In the United States Senate while the doors were closed at a late hour on Saturday night, the executive business was interrupted to pass the bill for the relief of Mr. Griffin, which was sent to the House for concurrence.

The bill granting a pension to the widow of the late Gen. Bidwell, which was amended so as to include a pension for the widow of the late Gen. Stackleman, was passed and goes to the House for concurrence.

The bill relating to peonage in Central America, and the House amendments to the bill donating a portion of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, were concurred in.

Mr. Doolittle introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to the construction of the iron-clad *Monitor;* which was adopted.

SUNDAY EVENING SESSION.

REPRESENTATION OF ALABAMA.

Mr. Sherman presented the credentials of Gen. Warner, Senator elect from Alabama, for the term ending March, 1871. Mr. Warner came forward and was sworn.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. Sherman made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Funding bill.

Mr. Corbett intimated a desire to discuss the report, but Mr. Sherman reminded the Senator that to delay it at the present time would defeat the bill. He explained the provisions of the bill as to the proposed amendment, saying that it applies to the whole of the outstanding Five-twenties, and he regretted to say that the Committee had been obliged to recede from the provision legalizing gold contrracts.

The report was concurred in.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Henderson took the floor to make a personal explanation. He said: Mr. President—A report signed by Benjamin F. Butler, purporting to be by authority of the Managers of Impeachment, called the Select Committee, has recently been published by the House of Representatives, which requires a short notice at my hands. I have learned that the six gentlemen on that Committee have had nothing to do with it, and even in the absence of such information I know them well enough to acquit them of all responsibility in the premises. It was my intention to criticise the report as its character deserves. I have abandoned that intention, first because I have no appropriate epithets for it; and second, if I had, I could not, in justice to myself or to the body of which I am a member use them. I wave the impropriety of the House of Representatives instituting an investigation into the character of Senators; I waive the utter injustice of constituting a committee for any purpose whatever, composed of the members of only one political party, and especially in an investigation of this character, such committees never elicit the truth. Their reports are entitled to no more credence than *ex parte* examinations usually are. In this case the Committee was organized in a moment of intense excitement and bitter personal and political feeling. Whatever may have been the purpose of its organization, all will now admit that its proceedings were conducted to one single end; ostensibly it was designed to seek new matter of impeachment against the President. The futility of this purpose having soon manifested itself, those having self-respect withdrew from its proceedings, when the whole project degenerated into a low paltry work of malice and calumny, disgraceful not only to the author of the report, but disgraceful to the character of an American Congress. I forbear to comment upon the manner in which this thing has been conducted. If it had been to elicit truth and not falsehood I could bear to be silent, for even the casual reader can find nothing in its forty-eight pages of wicked perversion derogatory to me as a man or as a member of this body, unless it be derogatory to have entertained, as I did, on the 12th day of May last, the thought of resigning my seat in the Senate, but this, Sir, was a matter between me and my constituents, one entirely outside the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives. I am not now, and never expect to be, ashamed of anything connected with this purpose of mine. The best of us sometimes hesitate as to what is our duty under a given state of circumstances. Whatever hesitancy I may have had, resulted from the deliberation of a few moments in reference to my duty to my constituents, who were supposed to differ with me upon a question of great political concern, and out of regard for what I was assured was their will. In this disgraceful paper that well-known hesitancy of mine is seized upon, and every fact connected with it is knowingly distorted and perverted, to accomplish the base purposes of its author. It is attempted to make me inconsistent with myself. This is done by testimony taken not before the Impeachment Managers, but before another Committee of the House of Representatives. That committee was raised to investigate the conduct of the Missouri members for attempting to influence my vote for conviction. Before that committee I testified. The Missouri members also testified. This report, in order to place me at disadvantage, draws upon only parts of the testimony of these members, taken in their defence, and extracts not one word from my testimony, which gives a full history of all the correspondence and proceedings between us. The members of the Lower House were testifying in their own behalf; they were the only parties in interest. The proceeding was in the nature of a prosecution against them. As to the truth of their evidence I have nothing to say. I have never seen the whole of it. This is not the time nor the place to criticise it. It is a matter between ourselves, which we can settle. But, Mr. President, have I not a right to complain that the Committee before which my testimony and theirs was taken should entirely suppress its own proceedings and fail to make any report at all, while it has furnished to another Committee to be incorporated in its report just enough of the statement against me, including those of the parties implicated, to vamp an apparent inconsistency upon my conduct. Is this the mode by which truth is obtained? Was truth in this case sought for? If so, why was not all the evidence furnished and published? and if justice is to be done to me, why does not the other Committee report? If investigation committees are to be the mere vehicles of calumny and detraction, then this report is a marvellously proper one. If their purpose be to conceal the truth, this is an eminent success. As an evidence of the corrupt purpose in which this report is conceived, I refer the Senators to page 17, where, with the usual fulness of innuendo and insinuation, is introduced the following, viz.:

"Dear Mr. President: The Henderson matter all right. Lacy has been to see him with Craig. All right!—so says Evarts. Truly, COOPER."

The author then makes the following remarks: "This note, taken in connection with the testimony, shows that the Henderson matter was made all right by Lacy and Craig's having seen Henderson and that it was all right. So says Evarts, the senior counsel of the President, who is shown thereby to have interested himself in knowing that a Senator had been seen and made all right and in keeping his client informed of the fact." It will be observed by the reader of this report that an attempt is made to show that money was subscribed by the friends of the President to procure his acquittal. It will be equally observed by the careful reader that there is not one scintilla of evidence going to show that money was raised for any other purpose than to pay the counsel fees of the President. Whether it be right or wrong for the friends of an impeached officer to employ counsel for his defense, I shall not undertake to decide. The laws of all free countries guarantee the right to the meanest criminal to be heard by counsel. If the criminal be too poor to furnish counsel he is furnished therewith at the public expense. This is the demand of humanity and of justice. Some will say that the President should have been defended in this case at the public expense, and the day may yet come when the public will pay what individual friends may have left unpaid. On one subject I have an opinion, the opinion is that it is infamous in the extreme that this generosity on the part of the President's friends should be knowingly perverted into a charge of corruption against those who voted for acquittal. The only alleged talk of bribery anywhere to be found in this report, is by one Leggett, shown by his own testimony to be the very incarnation of corruption and rascality, who in order to line his own pockets offered to sell the votes of Senator Pomeroy and others, all of whom voted for conviction, for $40,000; and a statement by one Gen. Adams, who is denounced in the report itself as wholly unworthy of belief, that he wanted some money for the same purpose. The object of these two men was evidently to obtain money for themselves. None was given them, and if it had been, the corruption would never have extended beyond themselves. With this statement I return to the note of Cooper, not for the purpose of repelling the insinuations made in the comments upon it, but for the purpose of showing that the contemptible author of this report knew when he penned it what the Cooper note meant. He insinuates that this note, taken in connection with the testimony, proves something injurious to me. Why does he not publish the testimony? Cooper, Craig and Lacy all testified before the Committee. I charge that he suppressed their testimony explanatory of the note and published the note, not in connection with the testimony, but without the testimony. This, of course, was done with the single purpose of injuring my character. This fact contains within itself both species of lying known to the law—the suppression of truth and the suggestion of falsehood. I cannot conceive what good purpose this conduct can accomplish. If it were a larceny of my property I could attribute it to a well-known infirmity of its author, and suffer the veil of charity to be drawn over it; but it manifests a degree of obliquity and devilish malice indicating total depravity. The implication here is not only against myself, but equally strong against Messrs. Evarts, Lacy, Cooper, Craig and the President, with no one of whom up to the date of this note had I ever had one word of conversation upon the subject of impeachment. Mr. Henderson here read letters from Messrs. Evarts, Craig and Lacy, denying the allegations, and explaining the circumstances alluded to in the report. On page 16 of the report a part of the testimony of Mr. Lacy is introduced for another purpose, and it will be seen by his testimony that Mr. Craig, having heard that I was going to resign, called on me on the 13th of May to advise me against it. I quote from the questions and answers of Mr. Lacy:

"Q.—Was it the day you told the fact to Mr. Cooper? A.—Yes.

Q.—Craig did go to see H.? A.—He told me he did that night or the next day. I got the information from Silas Woodson. When I returned from the Post Office I met Silas Woodson from Missouri, and he said 'H. is going to stick; he is not going to resign.'"

Instead, therefore, of the testimony leaving the true meaning of this note in obscurity, it explains it in such manner as to strip the insinuations of all plausibility and to stamp the author as a bold, willful and intentional falsifier of the truth. I must refer to one other statement contained in this document, intended to affect me injuriously. On page eighteen appears the following telegram:

Washington, May 15, 1868.

*John R. Garland, New-York:*

Senator Henderson says conviction will fail by two votes. LOCKWOOD.

Then follows the insinuation: "So the Gold Room had the benefit of Senator Henderson's knowledge."

At another place we are told that "Lockwood" is Mr. L. L. Crounse, the intelligent and gentlemanly Washington correspondent of the New-York Times. On the same page is given the testimony of Col. McClurg, member of Congress from Missouri, taken, not before this Committee, but extracted, as I have said, from the unpublished records of another Committee, in which testimony appears the following passage:

"Senator Henderson handed to me in writing his reply to the delegation. This was the evening of the 14th of May. He then stated to me in the most distinct and positive language, that the impeachment of the President would fail; that the second article would fail by either at least or about two votes. I will not say which, and the eleventh article would fail by three or four votes. * * * Upon my asking if I might repeat this conversation to my colleagues, and being assured in the affirmative I retired."

I now send to the desk the letter of Mr. Crounse, with whom I had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance until since the publication of this report:

*Hon. Jno. B. Henderson:*

Dear Sir: Your note of the 20th inst. is received. In reply, I have to say that the dispatch in question was not founded upon any conversation had with you, and further, that I never had any communication with you, directly or indirectly, on the subject of impeachment. The information on which I based this and other dispatches, public and private, came to me in such a positive manner from members of the Missouri delegation that I felt warranted in putting it in such brief and positive terms, but the assumption of Butler that Henderson told Crounse what is contained in this dispatch, or anything else, is wholly unwarranted, either by the dispatch itself or any other evidence, in or out of Butler's possession, and, I may add, is simply another instance of those skillful perversions of the truth for which that gentleman had achieved a reputation which none can defeat or hope to approach.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
L. L. CROUNSE.

New-York Times Office,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1868.

And now, Mr. President, the following facts appear: First, that I did not communicate the facts to Mr. Crounse for any purpose whatever; second, that it was communicated only in confidence to Col. McClurg, an active friend of impeachment with the privilege that he might communicate it to other Missouri members who were equally favorable to impeachment; third, that the information for good or bad purposes was conveyed by them to Mr. Crounse, and not by me, and, fourth, that the insinuations contained in this report against me are gratuitous and false. Mr. President, one or two general remarks and I am done. I forbear to characterize the whole proceeding as history must receive it. For selfish and malicious purposes the whole power of the Government has been given for fifty days, Telegraph offices have been ransacked and the operators dragged before a secret committee and subjected to a species of examination unknown in this country. Private letters have been surreptitiously taken from the desks of the writers. The officers of banks have been compelled to expose the accounts of their customers, and to their utter astonishment have been interrogated as to the corruption of men whose characters were previously without a flaw. Men have been subjected to imprisonment and insult such as illustrated the days of the base, contemptible and cowardly Jeffries. After all this work of inquiry, a cunning, perverted statement is made, suppressing the entire mass of testimony taken, which statement contains nothing except such miserable assaults as I have referred to. I cannot close without an allusion to what seems to be the strong point in this report. The writer seems determined in some way to bring suspicion upon the seven Republican Senators who voted for acquittal. The President is lost sight of. This report is the work of vengeance. It is not to vindicate the truth. It is the punishment which malice seeks to soothe disappointment. The importance of this desperate effort to injure private character is acknowledged in a passage of the report, to be found on page 33. It reads as follows:

"While Adams and men of his stamp, as is admitted, are so freely offering the votes of other Senators in the market as almost to establish a price current for them, yet no man upon the evidence before your Committee breathes the thought that any of the seven was open to the slightest suspicion of approach."

The report proceeds:

"Does not this studied silence of all the witnesses as to the seven appear as the conscious attempted concealment of all clue to their motives, lest they should be discovered?"

We are told in this connection that the names of Senators Nye, Pomeroy, Tipton, Wilson, Thayer, Anthony, Sprague and Morton are canvassed as proper subjects for bribery and corruption, but no one breathes the names of the seven. Then comes the conclusion that these Seven are necessarily guilty, and the others are not. What right has any man to use the names of Senators Nye, Tipton, Thayer and others in so dishonorable a connection, without giving the whole testimony upon which such a statement is predicated? How devilish the spirit that refers to the fact, breathes suspicion, connects a man with crime, and then volunteers a hypocritical defence. In my judgment these gentlemen need no defence from Benjamin F. Butler. When the necessity for defence shall arise, thousands of honest and patriotic men throughout the land will spring forward to vaunt their integrity and purity. But in the absence of all testimony against the seven, either from honorable or dishonorable witnesses, why should aspersions be cast upon them and the records of the country be polluted by the ravings of this reckless falsifier? The humanity of the law teaches us no less than the dictates of common sense that guilt is never to be inferred; it must be established beyond a reasonable doubt. This long investigation is had, and we are told that no witnesses testified against the seven. And that fact of itself, we are informed, establishes beyond doubt their corruption.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

After the conclusion of Mr. Henderson's remarks some unimportant private bills were passed.

THE SOUTHERN MILITIA.

Mr. Wilson tried to call up the House joint resolution in relation to organizing the militia in the States recently in rebellion; but Messrs. Harlan and Drake objected, saying that the only thing that could justify them in holding a session to-night was the pressing matters for which especially they had met—Executive business.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Drake, at 9:15 the Senate went into Executive session and was engaged upon the ratification of treaties up to 1 o'clock A. M.. and had not at that time disposed of them.

#### The Funding Bill.

Washington, Sunday, July 26, 1868.

The following is the Funding bill, as reported tonight by the Committee of Conference, and agreed to by the Senate. The House has not yet acted upon it:

An Act providing for the payment of the National Debt, and for the reduction of the rate of interest thereon.

*Be it enacted, &c.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as be may prescribe, and of denominations of $100, or any multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after thirty or forty years respectively, and bearing the following rates of yearly interest, payable semi-annually in coin, that is to say: The issue of bonds falling due in thirty years shall bear interest at four and a half per centum; and bonds falling due in forty years shall bear interest at four per centum, which said bonds, and the interest thereon, should be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties to the United States other than such income tax as may be assessed on the owners, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal or local authority, and the said bonds shall be exclusively used for the redemption of, or be exchanged for, an equal amount of any of the present outstanding bonds of the United States known as the five-twenty bonds, and may be issued to an amount in the aggregate sufficient to cover the principal of all such five-twenty bonds, and no more.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there is hereby appropriated out of the duties derived from imported goods, the sum of $135,000,000 annually, which sum during each fiscal year should be applied to the payment of the interest, and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, in such a manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as Congress may hereafter direct, and such reduction shall be in lieu of the sinking fund, contemplated by the fifth section of the act, entitled an "Act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the resumption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act, no percentage, deduction, commission or compensation of any amount or kind shall be allowed to any person, for the sale, negotiation, redemption, or exchange of any bonds or securities of the United States, or of any coin or bullion disposed of at the Treasury Department or elsewhere on the account of the United States. And all acts and parts of acts, authorizing or permitting by construction or otherwise, the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint any agent other than some proper officer of his Department to make such sale, negotiation, redemption, or exchange of bonds and securities, are hereby repealed.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

### Coming Election Excitements in the Legislature—Election of Judges—The Claim for a Negro Judge—The Several Candidates—Whipper (negro,) Moses, Corbin, Rutland, Dunkin, Melton, Orr and Wright (negro)—Former Judges.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Columbia, S. C., Friday, July 24, 1868.

The liveliest time up to the present date, in the new Legislature, was during the canvass for United States Senators, which resulted in the election of Robertson and Sawyer. The petty local elections did not bear any appreciable relation to that grand affair—an affair in which there was a great deal of money involved. The money is a good measure of the excitement generally.

Now there is looming up in sight the election of Judges. This is to come off next week, I hear. There will be a lively time; probably a livelier time than on the last grand election. The part laid out for the negro in the coming contests is more striking. It is understood that he is to demand for his race at least one seat among the Judges. This demand, I believe, will be made, because there appears no party consideration that forbids it; and if made, it can and will be carried through. In the previous elections, whenever the champion of the negro (Whipper) in the House began to urge the claims of his color, he was "choked off" with the caution that, while it was agreeable to the party, they might excite prejudice and antagonism by elevating a negro; but now that plea will not avail, and it is understood that the claims of this champion are to be urged for a Judgeship next week.

The field is now entirely open, and several names have been mentioned and claims discussed. I will run over the list of these prospective Judges, beginning with him that excites and is likely to excite the greatest interest:

W. J. WHIPPER.

This son of Ham is a member of the House of Representatives, and on all hands it is understood that his race will run him for a Judgeship. He is clearly at the head of the race in this Legislature. He is from the Northwest, and was brought up in Detroit, Mich., where, at the breaking out of the war in 1861, he was office-boy for a lawyer. He volunteered as a soldier, and held some office in the infantry branch of the service, in a negro regiment, which found itself at the end of the war upon the coast of South Carolina. He at once set up as a lawyer in the Provost Courts in Charleston, wherein a knowledge of the Articles of War and something of Army Regulations was about all the law necessary for a beginner. Many of the cases in those Courts involved negroes as parties, and in this way Whipper soon got into practice. Very little skill was necessary to manage a case where no adherence to statute law was observed, and a plain statement of his client's case was about all that a lawyer could do. Among the irregular lawyers of that day and those Courts, our Detroit office-boy did pretty well. When these Courts were abolished, he moved to Beaufort, where he increased in skill, reputation, and success. I have conversed with regular lawyers who have practised with Whipper, and they say that, while he is a very inferior lawyer, if judged by the standard of our Bar in general, still his manner is good, respectful, and he meets with both favor and forbearance upon these grounds. Common sense seems to be his forte. His course recently has been such as to conciliate to him a good deal of influence. He is the first negro in South Carolina; and while negroes will enthusiastically thrust him forward, Conservative Republicans, when they find the election of a negro itself inevitable, will select him as the best of his race. Between these two I regard Whipper's election as Judge very probable. While there is not a white lawyer whose name will be brought forward in this canvass who is not very far superior to Whipper as a lawyer, his election over them is well nigh assured by the fact that he is a negro. His blood is very nearly, if not quite, pure; there being not above one-eighth Saxon blood in his veins. He is usually regarded as a full negro, however; although some others, as Beverly Nash, of this city, are fully three shades of black darker. The Saxon in Whipper appears more in the shape of his features than in his color.

FRANKLIN J. MOSES, SR.

This candidate for the ermine is at present a Judge, one of those chosen since the war. He is an able lawyer, a Jew by race, and a politician by gifts of nature. He was for many years a State Senator before the war, and is the father of the present Speaker of the House of Representatives. His going over to the negro party to get place has completely broken up his former personal popularity with the whites, although in other respects—native ability and legal attainments—he is still fully acceptable to our people. His election is regarded as certain.

D. T. CORBIN.

This Senator (white) is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and was elected in Charleston. He is of that class known as carpet-baggers, and has been practicing law before the miscellaneous and multiform courts of that city for two or three years. He is one of the best lawyers in the Legislature, but is not regarded as standing high in the profession at all; and, while his election is agreed upon, that unanimity comes of his party influence rather than any professional claims he may have. It is even intimated that his chance for the Chief Justiceship is pretty well established.

JAMES M. RUTLAND.

In the contest for Chief Justice with Senator Corbin, this Senator (white) enters himself with spirit, though it is not at all a conceded thing that he is to be so honored, although he will probably be a Judge. He is a village lawyer of fair ability, but no distinction, except when measured with his party. Worse lawyers may have been put upon the bench, but he is far from being the man acceptable to our white race.

BENJAMIN F. DUNKIN.

The name of the venerable Chief Justice of the State has been mentioned with favor by a few of the Conservative members of the Legislature, although he stands too high in honor and in the esteem of the whites to allow him much chance for election to even a Judgeship under the new *régime*, where party spirit controls everything. Chief Justice Dunkin stands high in every regard, and his election would be an admirable stroke of policy in harmonizing the issues in the State—the issue of life and death that is growing wider and fiercer every day.

C. DAVIS MELTON.

This lawyer (white) of acknowledged ability and extensive experience of about twenty years at the bar, is said to stand some chance of a Judgeship. He has been approached by both parties, and this premises something. He is a native Carolinian, and has been Solicitor for fifteen years. He would be eminently acceptable to the white race, and therefore is likely to be unacceptable to the blacks.

JAMES L. ORR.

Everybody knows the public career of Ex-Gov. Orr, and his election to the bench would not excite either great surprise or great pleasure. While he has numerous friends in both parties, he appears to have no warm ones in either. The whites would doubtless prefer seeing him elevated to seeing some out-and-out Radical or negro so elevated; but that is all.

J. J. WRIGHT, (NEGRO.)

The name of Senator Wright has been mentioned in this connection; and if two negroes are to be elected he will unquestionably be the second. He is a Northern negro, and is said to have been admitted to the bar in Philadelphia. He came South during the war, though not in the army, I believe. He is known as the point-of-order man, because of his eternal rising upon points of order. He is intelligent, fluent and facile, but is regarded as slower than Whipper, the negro leader of the House. Wright is an older man than Whipper, and is very much the same color—a seven-eighths black.

FORMER JUDGES.

None of the former Judges or Chancellors, except the two mentioned above, (Dunkin and Moses,) are said to stand any chance of reëlection. The thus excluded Chancellors are Carroll, Johnson and Lesesne. The Judges are, Wardlaw and Inglis, of the Court of Appeals; and Glover, Aldrich, (ousted by the Commanding General,) Monroe and Dawkins, of the Court of Sessions.

BITTERNESS OF PARTY.

There is no estimating the extremes of violence to which these ignorant men may be urged by the rivalry of the respective candidates. In the late elections, the *lie* was freely bandied, both on and off the floor; and I shall be surprised in the next week's elections if they do not bring such persons to blows. Blood is not impossible. I am not an alarmist, but I have seen the effects of ignorant men struggling in new and unsuitable fields, and I venture to predict that violence, which is the ignorant man's *dernier* resort, will soon be reached in this South Carolina Legislature. Nothing but the most arrant cowardice has kept it back so long, and the hour may any day come when brutal passions, maddened by drink and disappointment, may burst forth in violence. Next week may bring that hour. BOISE.

#### The Texas Convention and Gen. Buchanan.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 22.*

The Texas Constitutional Convention recently passed and forwarded to Gen. Buchanan for his approval, a resolution to appropriate $15,000 to pay the unsettled balance due civil officers of the State appointed by Jack Hamilton when Provisional Governor of Texas; also a resolution to appropriate $25,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Governor, and used for the purpose of arresting and bringing to justice desperadoes and murderers, and to employ detectives to hunt them up.

Gen. Buchanan disapproved both resolutions on the ground that the Convention under the Reconstruction act has no authority to appropriate money of the State save to defray its own expenses, and because both subjects properly belong to the Legislature of the State, when it shall be properly constituted.

In reference to the second resolution, it is stipulated, that in case the appointments be approved by the Commanding General, that the Commanding General of the District of Texas be authorized to appoint military commissions to try men who may be apprehended under that resolution. The proviso rendered the approval of the resolution by Gen. Buchanan impossible, had there been no other reasons for its disapproval, because the authority to appoint courts-martial and military commissions cannot be delegated under the military law to the Commanding General of the District of Texas.

#### Return After Thirty Years' Banishment.

*From the Buffalo Courier, July 25.*

An old man, named Samuel Washburne, who, during the patriot war of 1837, was banished for life to Van Dieman's Land by the Canadian Government, Thursday evening arrived in Buffalo in search of his relatives, who live at Wales, in this county. The old man is a pitiable object, being clothed in rags, and completely broken in health. He was born in 1809, in East Hartford, Conn., and in 1830 came to this locality and took up his residence on the Cattaraugus Reservation. In 1835 he went to Canada, and having taken part in the patriot war in 1837, was banished to Van Dieman's Land for life. At the time of his banishment he was twenty-two years of age. Two or three years ago Queen Victoria issued a proclamation liberating the victims of the war who were confined on Van Dieman's Land, but no provision was made to enable the unfortunate men to reach their native land. This old man, for two years after his liberation, worked for 10 cents a day to raise money enough to bring him to this country. He reached New-York two weeks ago, and has managed to get as far as Buffalo. Upon his arrival here he was entirely destitute, but, strange to say, he fell in with an old citizen who knew him when he resided in this locality many years ago, and who furnished him with means to reach his relatives—a brother and sister—at Wales. He left for his destination yesterday afternoon.

## SCIENCE IN FRANCE.

**The College de France—Composition of the Faculty—A Tour Through the Rooms—Sketches of MM. Bernard, Cyon, Coste, Laboulaye, Chevalier, Frank and others.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 26, 1868.

The College of France, founded in 1503, numbers thirty-three Professors, named by Government. It is organized like all schools of what is called superior education in France—that is to say, with free lectures and nothing else. It receives no students, asks no questions, confers no degrees. The lecture rooms are as open as the doors of a hotel, and people of all ages and of both sexes pass and repass as if it were a theatre or a church. The lecturer knows the faces of a portion of his audience, but rarely the names.

The names of the present Professors are pretty well known the world over. M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, Senator, and member of the Institute, occupies the chair of Political Economy; M. CLAUDE BERNARD, member of the French Academy, the chair of Medicine, which he devotes to experimental physiology; M. COSTE, of the Institute, Comparative Embryology; M. LABOULAYE, of the Institute, Comparative Legislation; M. SAINT-BEUVE, Senator, Member of the French Academy, Latin Poetry; M. FRANK, International Law; M. PHILARETE CHASLES, Modern Languages, &c.

Let us take a look first into the lecture room, where Messrs. CLAUDE BERNARD, COSTE and the other Professors charged with ocular demonstrations, hold forth. It is the most curious, and has the privilege of arousing the feelings of its visitors more than the others.

M. CLAUDE BERNARD is pretty well known at this moment to the world at large. More than any other, his word is law on all facts of experimental physiology. He is a man of facts, and not of theory. He experiments everything. The whole animal world is made to contribute to his researches; he does not even spare his own person; his whole time is devoted to the laboratory. When he married, his father-in-law stipulated that he should never go to see a patient, and to enable him thus to devote himself entirely to "doing science" he settled upon him a handsome income.

M. CLAUDE BERNARD is 50 years of age, tall in person, black hair, large, overhanging forehead, pale face, an expression of placidity and of great kindliness—in fine, the air of a good-natured, gentlemanly *savant*. One would suppose his soul tormented by the sufferings he visits on the poor animals of his laboratory. On the contrary, he is the most self-satisfied looking man on the promenade. He frequents the fashionable Boulevards, and likes to stop and talk with his friends. On this account he is sometimes called a lazy man.

Let us now take a peep into the mysterious laboratory of the College de France. Here we fall into the company of a dozen *sous-savants*, the aids of the learned Professor and Academician. They are called technically "the young *savants* of the College de France," simply because they are younger than their master in science, for on looking around we see gray beards among them. These men are the hope of the experimental school of physiology; they have banded together under the eye of the master to perpetuate and glorify the name of the school of Paris. To-day they are unknown; to-morrow they will be illustrious. One of them, Dr. CYON, has just been awarded by the Imperial Academy of Sciences the annual premium for discoveries in Experimental Physiology, for the discovery of two nerves going from the spinal marrow to the heart, and belonging properly to that organ. His paper is entitled, "Researches on the innervation of the heart by the spinal marrow," and besides a description of the newly discovered nerves, relates demonstrations of new phenomena produced by these nerves in the functions of the important organ to which they belong.

The first nerve, which he calls the special cardiac accellerator nerve, emerges from the spinal column with the third branch of the cervical ganglion, and when excited on the living animal the heart's pulsations are increased. The same effect is produced whether the excitation is made on the root of the nerve, or on the spinal marrow near the nerve. The other nerve discovered by M. CYON, uniting the heart to the spinal marrow is not a motor but a sensitive nerve. By the medium of this nerve a reflex action is produced, starting from the heart, and influencing the capillary circulation in all the organs of the body. The most important facts in the physiology and pathology of the heart may flow from this discovery.

Here we have been going on these thousands of years, without knowing that the heart had nerves of its own! We had been wondering this long time, how this mighty hydraulic machine got power enough from the feeble branches of the sympathetic and pneumogastric nerves to maintain with regularity its hundred thousand beats a day. Was this mysterious power hydraulic, or vital, or mixed? The physiologists were always quarreling on the subject, and they will continue to quarrel, perhaps, all the same, for one discovery brings another, and thus continues to open new fields of discussion.

But honestly speaking, do we not owe our hearts an *amende honorable?* Where is there a friend so faithful? We profess wonder at the faithful watch that keeps up its tic-tac for a twelve-month without stopping, but none for the heart that keeps up its regular tic-tac for a hundred years! The ingratitude of man has no bounds. He will eat too much, or drink too much, or run too much, without ever a thought for the overwork he is thereby giving his already overworked and faithful friend. He will push it by excesses into disease, and then complain when it grows tired, and threatens to stop. The physiologists, on their part, have a world of reproaches to charge themselves with, for abandoning this important organ in ignorance and doubt. "It will go on in its endless work anyhow, therefore let it go!" They were pretty sure that the feeble supply of nerves from the cardiac plexus did not supply the whole power of this wonderful organ. They knew that a great mystery hung over it, and that whether its power was vital, or mechanical, or both, that there was not such a distribution of nerve as accounted satisfactorily for all the phenomena of its movements. Now we know why. We have got a reinforcement of nerve power, coming this time directly from the seat of locomotion and sensation in the spinal marrow. We have got two nerves, two telegraphic lines, going straight without relay or branches from the spinal marrow to the heart, one for motion and the other for sensation, and now we begin to understand better the heart's action, and its various manifestations in health and disease. M. CLAUDE BERNARD is already at work with his band of colaborers at the new nerves, and some important indications have been established or nearly established in relation to disease of the heart.

This much for the workers; let us take a look now at their "chamber of horrors." No seat of the Inquisition ever contained such an array of instruments of torture; but they are innocent-looking, compared to what we see preserved in the horrid dens of the past. There are no thumb-screws for wreaking secrets out of writhing victims, no pullies for drawing and quartering, no racks for the breaking of bones. M. BERNARD, on the contrary, is a humane man, and tempers stern duty with kindness. The array of instruments is formidable in number, but composed mostly of ingenious devices for the surreptitious taking away of life. It must have been here that the rat made the speech about being killed with kindness after eating molasses and arsenic! Here are exhausting receivers for gently undermining the rabbit's health without the animal's suspicion, and there instruments for insinuating chloroform into his lungs while in the same state of confiding ignorance of the operator's intention. Here are instruments for inoculating the animal with tubercular matter, and making him consumptive against his will; there instruments for cutting his nerves, and, further on, others for tying his arteries and injecting his veins. Then there are retorts and crucibles and other appliances of the chemist's trade, strongly suggestive of poison, and finally, in the room and court adjoining, a number of cages containing dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea-pigs, quietly dozing the time away in blissful ignorance of the immortality that awaits them on the pages of science!

The lectures of M. COSTE are equally absorbing if not always as surprising as those of M. CLAUDE BERNARD. The comparative methods of conception, generation and development of the human and animal species—what subject more profound, or mysterious, or interesting? M. COSTE is a firm, thick-set, middle-sized, middle-aged man, with dark skin, coal-black hair and eyes. He is a stern but enthusiastic man, positive in manner, and as unyielding in following up an idea as in maintaining it when he has found it. He has devoted his life to embryology and pisciculture, and, like CLAUDE BERNARD, his word is accepted as law wherever his books penetrate. His blackboards are the wonder of the Latin quarter; one can hardly follow the lecture for looking at the boards. On a series of half a dozen, covering the whole back of the area in which the tribune is situated, he figures in a master hand with colored chalks and with legends attached, the whole history of the development of the fœtus *in utero*. These chalk drawings are the basis of those wonderful plates of his quarto work on Embryology, which have served as types and models for all the other books of recent production on the subject. The audiences of M. COSTE as well as of M. BERNARD, who lectures in the same room, are made up of medical students, men of science and casual visitors, curious to be enlightened on these intricate studies.

Let us now pass around to one of the other wings of the building, to one of the tribunes, where politics and history hold sway, and where passion and the police are in constant array. Here M. LABOULAYE represents American republicanism, M. MICHEL CHEVALIER liberalism under the Empire, and M. FRANK neutral liberalism. Here the fiery elements of the Latin quarter break and exhaust themselves, the Democracy crowding and cheering M. LABOULAYE, the middle men M. CHEVALIER, and the old fogies M. FRANK; but all under the Argus eyes of the *mouchards* of his Excellency, the Minister of Public Instruction, who is made responsible for any perversive language on the part of the Professors.

M. LABOULAYE, a middle-aged man, with round, smooth face and head, with nothing remarkable in look or manner, is a *frondeur* of the classical type. With a wonderful command of language, with a power of rounding phrases scarcely equaled, he is the most seductive and absorbing lecturer of the College de France. No man handles so beautifully and so dangerously the *double entendre*, no man steers so closely to the borders of political heresy without falling over as he. He is a thorn in the side of the imperialists and monarchists, but there is no such thing as getting a hold on a man who handles language with such infinite skill. The lecture room is always full, and oftener than otherwise people go away without getting a seat. His audiences are largely made up from the young men of the schools, and from that revolutionary class who are gathering wisdom for the next attempt at a change of Government.

M. MICHEL CHEVALIER also fills the lecture room, for he has large sympathies in the democratic world, as well as among the Imperialists. Is he not a Senator and an intimate of the Palace? The learned lecturer and writer on political economy, like M. LABOULAYE, draws largely for comparisons on the institutions of the United States; he is an admirer of America, and does not fear to transplant her ideas in France, even under a Bonaparte. His lectures are serious, free from anything like *fronde*, and are of incalculable value to the student of political economy. The lecturer is an honor to France, and to the system of superior education of which he forms an important part.

M. FRANK, who has to be watched by the Minister, notwithstanding his professions of neutrality, is a brilliant and solid orator, who fills also the lecture room, and who has the faculty of making himself discussed on the outside more than any of his colleagues. He, too, has a consummate skill in the command of language, but without the charm of M. LABOULAYE, for he is utterly devoid of playfulness, and talks as if the existence of society depended on the oracles he utters. He is a true Athenian, and seeks to create a school.

But let us pass to the wing of poetry, and literature, and fine arts, and visionary things. Here we find, among others, M. SAINT-BEUVE, Senator and Member of the French Academy, the brilliant classical writer and orator, pounding away, poor man, at Latin poetry! His hall is not as large as the physiology hall, or the political and historical hall, for there is no need of it, but it is, nevertheless, well packed since his famous defence of RENAN and the free-thinkers in the Senate. He, too, Bonapartist as he is, but Bonapartist-*grinceux*, has been taken into the affection of the advanced parties of the Latin quarter. This noisy and demonstrative element has nearly driven away the shoals of fledgling female poets that before encumbered his benches, and that took fright at too near an approach of the Bohemian element. General remark—Is it not singular that the majority of people who flock to lectures on poetry have narrow foreheads and utterly unpoetic physiognomies?

It is not worth while to visit the corner of geology and mineralogy and the useful arts; we shall get nothing but hard knocks and dust and bad smells, and not a bit of emotion.

### THE TURF.

The friends of the turf in America will be pleased to hear of the attention paid in France to one of their most respected representatives, Mr. LEONARD JEROME. At the races at Fontainebleau, two days ago, he was taken in hand by the President of the Paris Jockey Club, the Viscount DE DARU, and introduced to the principal members of the Club, and the principal owners of horses in France, all of whom expressed a great interest in the efforts he had made in America to improve the condition of the turf, and they finished by offering him some sort of public demonstration of respect, which he, however, thought best to decline. MALAKOFF.

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### Sun-strokes.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I noted your remarks in regard to the prevalence of sun-stroke, a few days since, and it occurred to me what effect the sprinkling of the streets, so prevalent with us, might have upon the health of the City. Heat and moisture, together, cause the rapid decomposition of animal and vegetable matter. And no better machine than our sprinkling carts could be invented for effecting the purpose, so far as the offal in our streets is concerned. This, however, is not all, for the evaporation fills the air with moisture—in fact, causes it to be miasmatic, thereby producing sultriness, the effect of which is debilitating, as every one knows. Any one who doubts this may satisfy himself by looking through Broadway on a clear, hot day, when all the sprinklers are in operation, and he will see that it is filled with mist or vapor. I am satisfied that it is insalubrious, and should be stopped. Better far endure the dust. This, however, is not necessary, since the same amount now expended in sprinkling, devoted to sweeping, would obviate this latter nuisance also.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 24. J. P. P.

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## APPROPRIATIONS.

### Appropriations Made at the Second Session Fortieth Congress.

#### DEFICIENCY BILL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenses of Reconstruction laws: | |
| First District | $50,000 00 |
| Second District | 110,000 00 |
| Third District | 97,000 00 |
| Fourth District | 150,000 00 |
| Fifth District | 250,000 00 |
| *Deficiencies in Quartermaster's Department.* | |
| Regular supply | 3,500,000 00 |
| Incidental | 750,000 00 |
| Cavalry and artillery horses | 400,000 00 |
| Transportation of army | 7,350,000 00 |
| Office of Chief of Engineers | 10,000 00 |
| Congressional printer | 1,344 44 |
| Contingent fund House of Reps | 100,000 00 |
| Contingent fund of Senate | 53,804 00 |
| Marshal Supreme Court | 4,355 77 |
| Commercial Department of Education | 192 00 |
| Total by bill | $12,839,192 21 |
| Relief of destitute people in District of Columbia | 15,000 00 |
| Expenses in cases of captured, &c., property | 75,000 00 |
| *Military Academy.* | |
| Pay of officers, cadets, &c | 182,747 50 |
| Commutation of officers' subsistence | 5,803 50 |
| Clothing to officers' servants | 156 00 |
| Current expenses | 56,805 00 |
| Purchase of books for library | 2,600 00 |
| Expenses of visitors | 2,000 00 |
| Forage | 5,000 00 |
| Horses | 4,000 00 |
| Repairs | 5,060 00 |
| Targets and batteries | 100 00 |
| Furniture and repairs | 2,400 00 |
| Fuel | 3,000 00 |
| Walls of water battery | 5,000 00 |
| Addition to hospital | 2,000 00 |
| Contingencies for Superintendent | 500 00 |
| Total by bill | $276,512 00 |

#### CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

| | |
|---|---|
| For salaries of Envoys Extraordinary, Ministers and Commissioners of the United States | $301,000 00 |
| For salaries of Secretaries of Legation | 27,750 00 |
| For contingent expenses of missions abroad | 30,000 00 |
| For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse | 30,000 00 |
| For expenses of Consulates in Turkey | 2,500 00 |
| For relief and protection of American seamen abroad | 200,000 00 |
| For expenses in acknowledging services in rescuing from shipwreck | 5,000 00 |
| For miscellaneous expenses of Consuls of United States | 30,000 00 |
| For office rent of Consuls, &c., not allowed to trade | 45,000 00 |
| For salaries of Consuls-General, Consuls, &c | 400,000 00 |
| For interpreters to Consulates in China | 5,800 00 |
| For expenses incurred in bringing home persons charged with crime | 10,000 00 |
| For salaries of Marshals for Consular Courts in Japan, China, Spain and Turkey | 9,000 00 |
| For rent of prisons for American convicts in same countries | 9,000 00 |
| For salaries of Consuls at Osaca and Yeddo, Japan | 6,000 00 |
| For salaries of Ministers Resident and Consuls-General at Hayti and Liberia | 11,500 00 |
| For expenses of suppression of slave trade | 12,500 00 |
| For expenses under Neutrality act | 20,000 00 |
| For pay of fourth annual installment of proportion of United States toward capitalization of Scheldt dues (in coin) | 55,584 00 |
| Total appropriated by this bill | $1,210,634 00 |

#### POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

| | |
|---|---|
| For inland mail transportation | $10,526,000 00 |
| For foreign mail transportation | 420,000 00 |
| For ship, steamboat and way letters | 8,000 00 |
| For compensation to Postmasters | 4,250,000 00 |
| For clerks for Post Offices | 2,000,000 00 |
| For letter carriers | 750,000 00 |
| For wrapping twine and letter balances | 88,500 00 |
| For blank agents and assistants | 8,500 00 |
| For office furniture | 3,000 00 |
| For advertising | 50,000 00 |
| For postage stamps and stamped envelopes | 450,000 00 |
| For mail depredations and special agents | 100,000 00 |
| For mail bags and mail-bag catchers | 115,000 00 |
| For mail locks, keys and stamps | 30,000 00 |
| For payment of balances to foreign countries | 350,000 00 |
| For miscellaneous payments | 375,000 00 |
| For steamship service between San Francisco, China and Japan | 500,000 00 |
| For steamship service between United States and Brazil | 150,000 00 |
| For steamship service between San Francisco and Sandwich Islands | 75,000 00 |
| For preparing and publishing post-route maps | 20,000 00 |
| Total appropriated by this bill | $20,269,000 00 |

If this cannot all be derived from revenues of Post Office Department, there is allowed to be paid out of General Fund $800,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Deficiency of the Senate.* | |
| Trial of Andrew Johnson | $10,000 00 |
| Miscellaneous items | 40,000 00 |
| Capitol Police | 17,000 00 |
| Additional messengers | 15,000 00 |
| Total | $82,000 00 |
| Reconstruction—Third Military District—deficiency | $87,701 55 |
| *Deficiency—House of Representatives.* | |
| Compensation | $12,960 00 |
| Folding documents | 25,000 00 |
| Miscellaneous items | 10,000 00 |
| Deficiency, collecting customs | 1,800,000 00 |
| Clerks for payment of soldiers' bounties | 60,000 00 |
| Deficiency, Paymaster-General's office | 5,000 00 |
| *Deficiency—Senate.* | |
| Hydration of Senate Chamber | 3,000 00 |
| Stationery | 10,000 00 |
| Furniture and repairs | 5,000 00 |
| Clerks to committees, &c | 15,000 00 |
| Deficiency—contingencies of Pension Office | 10,000 00 |
| Total | $1,955,960 00 |

#### ARMY BILL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenses of recruiting, &c | $100,000 00 |
| Pay of the army | 15,000,000 00 |
| Commutation of subsistence | 2,133,413 00 |
| Commutation of forage | 20,000 00 |
| Clothing for officers' servants | 250,000 00 |
| Clothing not drawn (by discharged soldiers) | 200,000 00 |
| Contingencies of the army | 60,000 00 |
| Medical department | 200,000 00 |
| Medical museum | 5,000 00 |
| Medical works for Surgeon-General's Office | 2,000 00 |
| Commanding-General's Office | 5,000 00 |
| Regular supplies of Quartermaster's Department | 5,000,000 00 |
| Incidental expenses of same, including movements and operations of the army | 2,000,000 00 |
| Mileage for officers | 200,000 00 |
| Transportation of the army | 5,000,000 00 |
| Commutation of officers' quarters, &c | 2,000,000 00 |
| Stoves | 25,000 00 |
| Ordnance service | 200,000 00 |
| Three acres of land at Springfield, Mass | 3,000 00 |
| Arsenal and armory at Rock Island | 380,000 00 |
| Watervliet Arsenal | 20,000 00 |
| St. Louis Arsenal | 5,000 00 |
| Augusta (Ga.) Arsenal | 10,000 00 |
| Baton Rouge Arsenal | 7,500 00 |
| Benicia Arsenal | 10,000 00 |
| Vancouver Arsenal | 5,000 00 |
| Mount Vernon (Ala.) Arsenal | 5,000 00 |
| Watertown Arsenal | 15,000 00 |
| Alleghany Arsenal | 5,000 00 |
| Fort Monroe Arsenal | 4,500 00 |
| Frankfort (Penn.) Arsenal | 880 00 |
| Kennebec Arsenal | 2,000 00 |
| Leavenworth Arsenal | 5,000 00 |
| New-York Arsenal | 3,000 00 |
| Pikesville (Md.) Arsenal | 800 00 |
| Preservation and repairs of fortifications | 200,000 00 |
| Total | $33,082,093 00 |

#### NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pay of officers and seamen | $8,000,000 00 |
| Preservation of vessels, stores, and maintenance of navy | 3,000,000 00 |
| Bureau yards and docks, contingencies | 880,000 00 |
| Navy-yard at Portsmouth | 50,000 00 |
| Navy-yard at Boston | 100,000 00 |
| Navy-yard at New-York | 100,000 00 |
| Navy-yard at Philadelphia | 50,000 00 |
| Navy-yard at Washington | 80,000 00 |
| Navy-yard at Norfolk | 50,000 00 |
| Navy-yard at Pensacola | 50,000 00 |
| Navy-yard at Mare Island | 60,000 00 |
| Naval Station at Sackett's Harbor | 2,000 00 |
| Naval Station at Mound City, Ill | 27,000 00 |
| Naval Station at Key West | 3,000 00 |
| Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, general improvement, &c | 7,600 00 |
| Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, support of beneficiares | 54,000 00 |
| Pay of civil establishment at Navy-yards and the Naval Asylum, under direction of Bureau Yards and Docks | 50,000 00 |
| Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, purchase of articles | 1,000,000 00 |
| Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, contingencies | 250,000 00 |
| Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, civil establishment | 18,000 00 |
| *Bureau of Navigation.* | |
| Compass stations and compasses | 7,000 00 |
| Nautical, &c., instruments | 13,000 00 |
| Libraries for war-vessels | 4,500 00 |
| Flags, signals, logs, musical instruments, stationery, &c | 27,500 00 |
| Oil for war-vessels | 50,000 00 |
| Pilots | 60,000 00 |
| Lanterns, &c | 6,000 00 |
| Freight and transportation | 10,000 00 |
| *Naval Academy.* | |
| Pay of professors and others | 76,706 00 |
| Pay of watchmen | 45,294 00 |
| Contingencies | 63,450 00 |
| Repairs | 10,000 00 |
| Steam-enginery department | 5,000 00 |
| *Naval Observatory.* | |
| Wages of instrument-makers, &c., fuel, lights, chemicals, &c | 10,600 00 |
| Incidentals | 500 00 |
| Salary of one clerk and three aids | 5,500 00 |
| American Nautical Almanac | 16,200 00 |
| Visitors to Naval Academy | 1,000 00 |
| *Bureau of Ordnance.* | |
| Guns, ammunition, &c | 250,000 00 |
| Repairs at various magazines | 14,500 00 |
| Pay of civil establishment | 15,000 00 |
| Bureau of Construction and Repairs, civil establishment | 39,000 00 |
| Bureau of Steam Engineering, civil establishment | 24,000 00 |
| Stoves, materials, tools, &c | 650,000 00 |
| *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.* | |
| Civil establishment | 26,000 00 |
| Provisions and clothing | 1,509,000 90 |
| Miscellaneous | 100,000 00 |
| *Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.* | |
| Repairs of hospitals, &c | 30,000 00 |
| Naval laboratory | 20,000 00 |
| Civil establishment | 60,000 00 |
| *Marine Corps.* | |
| Pay, rations and clothing | 170,000 00 |
| Provisions | 100,000 00 |
| Clothing | 100,000 00 |
| Fuel | 10,000 00 |
| Military stores | 5,000 00 |
| Transportation and recruiting | 12,000 00 |
| Repairs of barracks | 15,000 00 |
| Contingencies | 75,000 00 |
| Total | $17,369,350 00 |
| Indian Commission | $150,000 00 |

#### LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Senate.* | |
| Compensation and mileage of Senators | $320,000 00 |
| Compensation of officers, &c | 100,920 80 |
| Contingent expenses, stationery | 10,000 00 |
| Stationery and newspapers for Senators | 9,250 00 |
| *Congressional Globe and Appendix* | 30,000 00 |
| Reporting proceedings in same | 15,000 00 |
| Additional compensation to reporters | 4,000 00 |
| Clerks to committees, pages, horses, &c | 25,000 00 |
| Heating and ventilating | 20,000 00 |
| Plumbing, &c | 5,000 00 |
| Packing boxes | 1,000 00 |
| Furniture and carpets | 10,000 00 |
| Additional laborers and messengers | 5,000 00 |
| Folding dockets and materials | 20,000 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 25,000 00 |
| *House of Representatives.* | |
| Compensation and mileage of members | 1,100,000 00 |
| Compensation of officers, clerks, &c | 129,142 60 |
| Contingent expenses, cartage | 3,800 00 |
| Clerks to committees and temporary clerks | 26,300 00 |
| *Congressional Globe* | 34,750 00 |
| Statutes at large | 7,000 00 |
| Folding documents | 42,000 00 |
| Fuel and lights, plumbing, &c | 15,000 00 |
| Furniture, repairs and boxes | 30,000 00 |
| Horses and carriages for mails, &c | 10,000 00 |
| Laborers | 8,000 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 70,000 00 |
| Stationery and newspapers for members | 31,250 00 |
| Stationery | 15,000 00 |
| Pages and mail boys | 6,720 00 |
| Reporting proceedings in *Daily Globe* | 16,000 00 |
| Additional compensation to reporters | 4,800 00 |
| Capital Police | 71,748 00 |
| *Public Printing.* | |
| Compensation of Congressional printer, clerks, &c | 12,514 00 |
| Contingent expenses | 15,000 00 |
| Public printing | 399,422 47 |
| Paper | 400,000 00 |
| Public binding | 316,220 32 |
| Lithographing and engraving | 85,000 00 |
| *Library of Congress.* | |
| Compensation for Librarian and assistants | 20,064 00 |
| Contingent expenses | 2,000 00 |
| Purchasing of books | 8,000 00 |
| Purchasing of law books | 2,000 00 |
| Files for periodicals, &c | 1,500 00 |
| Botanic garden, &c | 5,400 00 |
| Superintendant and assistants in same | 11,296 00 |
| Expenses of exchanging public docks | 1,500 00 |
| *Court of Claims.* | |
| Salaries of Judges, &c | 37,300 00 |
| Compensation of attorneys | 2,500 00 |
| Payment of judgments | 100,000 00 |
| *Executive.* | |
| Compensation to President | 25,000 00 |
| Compensation to Vice-President from March 4, 1869 | 2,622 22 |
| Compensation to President's Secretaries, &c | 14,000 00 |
| Contingent expenses | 3,000 00 |
| *Public Buildings and Grounds.* | |
| Warden of the jail | 2,000 00 |
| Laborers in Capitol | 8,600 00 |
| Public garden | 1,440 00 |
| Laborers in public grounds | 19,296 00 |
| Two watchmen at President's | 1,800 00 |
| Doorkeeper at President's | 1,000 00 |
| Five watchmen in reservation, &c | 5,000 00 |
| Drawkeepers on the Potomac, fuel, &c | 6,396 00 |
| Furnace keeper, under Old Hall, House of Representatives | 864 00 |
| Furnace keeper at President's | 720 00 |
| Clerk in office of public buildings | 1,200 00 |
| Messenger in same | 1,000 00 |
| Two policemen at President's | 2,640 00 |
| Person in charge of heating apparatus of library | 1,000 00 |
| Electrician for the Capitol | 1,200 00 |
| *Department of State.* | |
| Compensation of Secretary of State, clerks, &c | 63,880 00 |
| Contingent expenses, publishing laws, &c | 40,000 00 |
| Proof reading, &c | 3,000 00 |
| Stationery, &c | 2,500 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,500 00 |
| Copper plate printing, &c | 5,000 00 |
| Extra clerk hire and copying | 5,000 00 |
| Watchmen and laborers | 4,320 00 |
| Contingent expenses of building | 25,000 00 |
| *Treasury Department.* | |
| Compensation of Secretary, assistants and clerks | 101,800 00 |
| Supervising architects and clerks | 18,120 00 |
| First Comptroller and clerks | 43,740 00 |
| Second Comptroller and clerks | 137,000 00 |
| Commissioner of Customs and clerks | 40,920 00 |
| First Auditor and clerks | 57,360 00 |
| Second Auditor and clerks | 520,640 00 |
| Third Auditor and clerks | 377,880 00 |
| Fourth Auditor and clerks | 110,960 00 |
| Fifth Auditor and clerks | 49,920 00 |
| Auditor for Post Office Department and clerks | 229,160 00 |
| Treasurer and clerks | 191,416 00 |
| Register and clerks | 89,120 00 |
| Solicitor and clerks | 22,100 00 |
| Clerks of Light-house Board | 9,520 00 |
| Comptroller of currency and clerks | 80,000 00 |
| Paper dies, printing notes, &c | 100,000 00 |
| Commissioner of Internal Revenue and clerks | 349,450 00 |
| Rent, dies, paper, &c | 150,000 00 |
| Salaries and expenses of collectors, &c | 6,000,600 00 |
| For prosecuting persons violating Revenue laws | 100,000 00 |
| Incidental expenses in various bureaus | 50,000 00 |
| Stationery for various bureaus | 75,000 00 |
| Temporary clerks | 100,000 00 |
| Furniture and miscellaneous | 35,000 00 |
| Watchmen and laborers on building | 16,560 00 |
| Contingencies of building | 75,000 00 |
| *Department of the Interior.* | |
| Compensation of Secretary of Interior and clerks | 41,540 00 |
| Commissioner of Land Office and clerks | 58,640 00 |
| Commissioner of Indian Affairs and clerks | 32,600 00 |
| Commissioner of Pensions and clerks | 349,240 00 |
| Incidental and contingent expenses for office Secretary of Interior | 10,000 00 |
| Repairs of Patent Office Building | 10,000 00 |
| Distributing documents | 6,000 00 |
| Fuel and lights | 18,000 00 |
| Blank-books, stationery, &c., Indian Office | 5,000 00 |
| Stationery, &c., detection of frauds, &c., Pension Office | 40,000 00 |
| Stationery and miscellaneous, for Land Office | 10,000 00 |
| Surveyor-General of Minnesota and clerks | 4,500 00 |
| Surveyor-General of Dakotah and clerks | 4,500 00 |
| Surveyor-General of Kansas and clerks | 6,000 00 |
| Surveyor-General of Colorado and Utah and clerks | 7,000 00 |
| Surveyor-General of New-Mexico | 8,000 00 |
| Surveyor-General of California and Arizona and clerks | 7,500 00 |
| Surveyor-General of Idaho and clerks | 7,000 00 |
| Surveyor-General of Nevada and clerks | 6,500 00 |
| Surveyor-General of Oregon and clerks | 6,500 00 |
| Surveyor-General of Washington Territory and clerks | 6,500 00 |
| Surveyor-General of Nebraska and Iowa and clerks | 6,000 00 |
| Surveyor-General of Montana and clerks | 6,000 00 |
| Recorder of Titles in Missouri | 500 00 |
| Clerk of District Court of Missouri as keeper of land records | 500 00 |
| Supreme Court and District Courts of the United States | 1,000,000 00 |
| Biennial Register | 500 00 |
| *War Department.* | |
| Compensation of Secretary of War and Clerks | 42,840 00 |
| Clerks of Adjutant-General's Office | 88,800 00 |
| Clerks of Quartermaster-General's Office | 238,120 00 |
| Clerks of Paymaster-General's Office | 90,000 00 |
| Clerks of Commissary-General's Office | 53,240 00 |
| Clerks of Surgeon-General's Office | 25,920 00 |
| Clerks of Chief Engineer's Office | 26,920 00 |
| Clerks of Chief of Ordnance Office | 33,440 00 |
| Clerks of Military Justice Office | 7,200 00 |
| Clerks of Signal Office | 2,800 00 |
| Contingencies, Office of Secretary of War | 10,000 00 |
| Office of Adjutant-General | 15,000 00 |
| Office of Quartermaster-General | 10,000 00 |
| Office of Paymaster-General | 15,000 00 |
| Office of Chief Engineer | 3,500 00 |
| Office of Surgeon-General | 10,000 00 |
| Office of Chief of Ordnance | 3,000 00 |
| Office of Military Justice | 1,200 00 |
| Superintendent, watchmen and laborers of building | 4,570 00 |
| Labor, fuel, light and miscellaneous | 20,000 00 |
| Building occupied by Postmaster-General | 15,000 00 |
| Building occupied by Quartermaster-General | 7,570 00 |
| *Navy Department.* | |
| Compensation of Secretary of Navy, Assistant and clerks | 54,643 00 |
| Clerks, Bureau Yards and Docks | 15,246 00 |
| Clerks, Bureau Equipment and Recruiting | 11,400 00 |
| Clerks, Bureau of Navigation | 5,400 00 |
| Clerks, Bureau of Ordnance | 6,896 00 |
| Clerks, Bureau of Construction and Repair | 13,120 00 |
| Clerks, Bureau of Steam Engineering | 7,520 00 |
| Clerks, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing | 17,920 00 |
| Clerks, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery | 8,620 00 |
| Incidentals, office of Secretary of Navy | 2,840 00 |
| Bureau Yards and Docks | 800 00 |
| Bureau Navigation | 800 00 |
| Bureau Ordnance | 800 00 |
| Bureau Construction and Repair | 800 00 |
| Bureau Steam Engineering | 800 00 |
| Bureau Provisions and Clothing | 800 00 |
| Bureau Medicine and Surgery | 400 00 |
| Watchmen and laborers on building | 4,752 00 |
| Labor, fuel, lights, &c | 6,000 00 |
| *Post Office Department.* | |
| Compensation Postmaster-General, assistants and clerks | 331,680 00 |
| Contingencies | 65,000 00 |
| *Department of Agriculture.* | |
| Compensation of Commissioner and clerk | 65,368 00 |
| Collecting statistics and materials for report | 10,000 00 |
| Stationery and incidentals | 5,000 00 |
| Library, laboratory and emporium | 5,000 00 |
| Fuel, light, &c | 3,200 00 |
| Horses | 1,500 00 |
| Experimental garden | 10,000 00 |
| Seeds, &c | 20,000 00 |
| For new building, heating apparatus | 15,000 00 |
| Gas fixtures | 2,890 00 |
| Cases for museum | 3,880 00 |
| Painting walls, furniture, &c | 18,755 00 |
| Grading, &c | 12,000 00 |
| *Department of Education.* | |
| Compensation of Commissioner and clerks | 9,400 00 |
| Stationery, &c | 10,600 00 |
| *United States Mint and Assay Office.* | |
| Mint at Philadelphia, salaries of officers | 9,400 00 |
| Wages of workmen and adjusters | 125,000 00 |
| Incidentals | 25,000 00 |
| Specimens for cabinet | 600 00 |
| Freight | 5,000 00 |
| Mint at San Francisco, salaries | 30,500 00 |
| Wages of workmen, &c | 75,000 00 |
| Incidentals | 80,000 00 |
| Specimens | 300 00 |
| Assay Office, New-York, salaries | 25,700 00 |
| Wages of workmen | 40,000 00 |
| Incidentals | 50,000 00 |
| Mint at Denver, salaries and wages | 27,862 50 |
| Incidentals | 1,945 18 |
| Mint at New-Orleans | 3,000 00 |
| Mint at Charlotte, N. C | 1,000 00 |
| *Independent Treasury.* | |
| Salaries of Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis | 22,000 00 |
| Additional to Treasurer of Mint at Philadelphia | 1,500 00 |
| Additional to Treasurer of Mint at New-Orleans | 500 00 |
| Additional to Treasurer of Mint at Denver | 500 00 |
| Additional to Treasurer of Mint at San Francisco | 1,500 00 |
| Clerks and messengers at Assistant Treasury, Boston | 25,200 00 |
| Clerks and messengers at Assistant Treasury, New-York | 110,000 00 |
| Clerks and messengers at Assistant Treasury, Philadelphia | 24,885 00 |
| Clerks and messengers at Assistant Treasury, St. Louis | 10,560 00 |
| Clerks and messengers at Assistant Treasury, New-Orleans | 9,600 00 |
| Clerks and messengers at Assistant Treasury, San Francisco | 6,900 00 |
| Depositary at Santa Fé, clerks, &c | 4,800 00 |
| Clerk to Acting Assistant Treasurer, Denver | 1,800 00 |
| Clerks in office of depositary at Louisville | 5,940 00 |
| Clerks in office of depositary at Chicago | 2,600 00 |
| Clerks in office of depositary at Pittsburgh | 3,400 00 |
| Clerks in office of depositary at Baltimore | 7,600 00 |
| Clerks in office of depositary at Cincinnati | 14,850 00 |
| Additional clerks—Act Aug. 6, 1846 | 15,000 00 |
| Designated depositaries—Act Aug. 6, 1846 | 5,000 00 |
| Special agents—Act Aug. 6, 1846 | 6,000 00 |
| Contingencies—Act Aug. 6, 1846 | 100,000 00 |
| Checks, &c | 8,000 00 |
| *Governments in the Territories.* | |
| New-Mexico | 34,000 00 |
| Utah | 33,500 00 |
| Washington | 34,000 00 |
| Colorado | 32,800 00 |
| Dakotah | 25,700 00 |
| Arizona | 33,500 00 |
| Idaho | 33,000 00 |
| Montana | 33,000 00 |
| *Judiciary.* | |
| Salaries of the Attorney-General, assistant and clerks | 25,200 00 |
| Contingencies of Attorney-General's office | 6,000 00 |
| Salaries of the Chief Justice and Associates, Supreme Court | 42,500 00 |
| Salary of one Associate Justice | 6,000 00 |
| Traveling expenses of Judge of Tenth Circuit | 1,000 00 |
| Salaries of District Judges | 165,000 00 |
| Salaries of Chief Associate Justices Supreme Court District of Columbia | 19,000 00 |
| Reporter of Supreme Court | 2,580 00 |
| District Attorneys | 12,500 00 |
| District Marshals | 14,600 00 |
| Total appropriated by bill | $17,465,649 69 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenses under loan acts | $1,250,000 00 |
| Expenses under act for protection of lives on steam vessels | 126,000 00 |
| Telegraph between Atlantic and Pacific States | 40,000 00 |
| Detecting and punishing counterfeiters | 150,000 00 |
| Expenses of prosecution of claims | 15,000 00 |
| Fund for relief of sick and disabled seamen | 150,000 00 |
| Commissioners to revise statutes of the United States | 17,000 00 |
| Messengers bringing electoral votes | 25,000 00 |
| Building United States Military Asylum, Toqus, Me | 25,000 00 |
| *Congressional Globe*, for year ending June 30, 1868 | 20,000 00 |
| *Survey of the Coast.* | |
| Atlantic and Gulf coasts | 300,000 00 |
| Western coast | 130,000 00 |
| Publishing Report | 5,000 00 |
| Pay and rations of engineers of steamers in work | 10,000 00 |
| Maintenance and complement of men in work | 30,000 00 |
| Survey of northern and northwestern lakes | 75,000 00 |
| *Light-House Establishment.* | |
| Oils, wicks, &c | 246,000 00 |
| Necessary repairs and incidentals | 200,000 00 |
| Salaries of light-house keepers | 487,352 00 |
| Salaries of light-vessel keepers | 22,300 00 |
| Wages of seamen, &c., of light vessels | 232,290 00 |
| Raising, painting, supplying, &c., buoys, &c | 250,000 00 |
| Repairs, &c., of fog signals, &c | 20,000 00 |
| Visiting and inspecting lights, &c | 2,000 00 |
| Beacon on Rose Island on Narragansett Bay | 7,500 00 |
| Repairs at Watch Hill and Saybrook, Conn | 10,000 00 |
| Fog signal at Eaton's Neck light-station | 3,000 00 |
| Permanent buoy on Success Rock, Long Island Sound | 3,000 00 |
| Repairs at Brockway's Beach, &c | 11,400 00 |
| Protecting light-house site, Barnegat, N. J | 7,000 00 |
| New lantern at Delaware breakwater | 2,000 00 |
| Lights on Sullivan's Island, Charleston | 15,000 00 |
| Beacons on Oyster Rocks, Savannah River | 2,000 00 |
| Light-house at Cape Canaveral, Fla | 30,000 00 |
| Keepers of Timbalier light-house | 400 00 |
| Lights at Bailey's Harbor, Wis | 6,000 00 |
| Repairs at Beaver Island light-station | 5,000 00 |
| Light-house on Michigan Island, Lake Superior | 6,000 00 |
| Lights for Copper Harbor, Lake Superior | 5,000 00 |
| Light-house at Point Ano Nerevo, Cal | 90,000 00 |
| Light-house tender for Twelfth District | 90,000 00 |
| Buoy and light-house tender on Atlantic and Gulf | 40,000 00 |
| Experiments of Light-house Board | 1,000 00 |
| Reëstablishing lights, &c., on Southern Coast | 100,000 00 |
| Compensation of superintendents of life-saving stations | 3,000 00 |
| Lifeboat and station, Narragansett Beach, R. I | 2,000 00 |
| Compensation of keepers of stations | 10,800 00 |
| Contingencies of life-saving stations | 10,000 00 |
| *Revenue Cutter Service.* | |
| Pay of officers and pilots | 408,600 00 |
| Rations for same | 28,479 00 |
| Pay of petty officers and crew | 380,850 00 |
| Fuel | 100,000 00 |
| Repairs and outfits | 125,000 00 |
| Ship-chandlery | 50,800 00 |
| Quarters and traveling expenses | 10,000 00 |
| *Construction Branch of the Treasury.* | |
| Custom House at Portland, Me | 100,000 00 |
| Custom House and Post Office at St. Pauls, Minn | 50,000 00 |
| Barge-office at New-York | 50,000 00 |
| Court-house and Post Office, Portland, Me | 50,000 00 |
| Appraisers' stores, Philadelphia | 50,000 00 |
| Court-house and Post Office, Des Moines, Iowa | 89,008 00 |
| Court-house and Post Office, Madison, Wis | 50,000 00 |
| Custom House, &c., Portland, Oregon | 50,000 00 |
| Court-house, Post Office, &c., Springfield, Ill | 25,000 00 |
| Custom House, Bangor, Me | 20,000 00 |
| Custom House and Post Office, Cairo, Ill | 49,000 00 |
| Custom House and Post Office, Ogdensburg, N. Y | 40,000 00 |
| Repairs of Custom Houses, &c | 50,000 00 |
| Furniture for do | 20,000 00 |
| Heating apparatus, safes, &c., for do | 60,000 00 |
| Vaults of Treasury building | 25,000 00 |
| Fixtures and furniture for same | 25,000 00 |
| For north wing of Treasury building | 175,000 00 |
| Repairs of east front of do | 15,000 00 |
| Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada | 150,000 00 |
| *Interior Department.* | |
| Rent of Surveyors General office in various States and Territories | 12,000 00 |
| Mining, collecting statistics, &c | 4,300 00 |
| *Capitol Extension, &c.* | |
| Repairing and finishing Capitol extension | 100 000 00 |
| New dome of Capitol | 5,000 00 |
| City Hall, Washington | 3,200 00 |
| Repairs to public buildings | 15,000 09 |
| Patent Office building | 10,000 00 |
| Smithsonian, preservation of collections | 4,000 00 |
| Metropolitan Police | 211,050 00 |
| *Expenses of Sales of Public Lands.* | |
| Salaries and commissions of Registers and Receivers | 244,800 00 |
| Incidental expenses | 15,000 00 |
| *Surveying the Public Lands* | |
| In Minnesota | 20,000 00 |
| In Dakotah | 20,000 00 |
| In Nebraska and Kansas | 80,000 00 |
| In Idaho and Colorado | 55,000 00 |
| Boundary between Nebraska and Colorado | 4,800 00 |
| In Nevada | 50,000 00 |
| In Arizona | 5,000 00 |
| In California | 50,000 00 |
| In Oregon | 40,000 00 |
| In Washington Territory | 15,000 00 |
| In New-Mexico, Montana and Utah | 45,000 00 |
| In Florida | 10,000 00 |
| Eastern boundary of Nevada | 10,625 00 |
| *Public Buildings and Grounds.* | |
| Repairs and care of bridges | 44,000 00 |
| Fuel, repairs, &c., for President's house | 16,000 00 |
| Care, &c., of reservations | 19,000 00 |
| Capitol and grounds | 33,500 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 34,550 00 |
| Culvert through Botanic Garden | 13,000 00 |
| Secretary of Senate—List of private land claims | 2,000 00 |
| Joint Committee on Ordnance | 15,000 00 |
| Mrs. Sarah F. Ames | 500 00 |
| Impeachment of A. Johnson | 6,000 00 |
| Schools in Washington City | 10,000 00 |
| Survey of lands in Osage Indian Reservation | 9,263 85 |
| Survey of Indian reservations in Utah | 7,775 00 |
| Survey of Osage Indian trust lands | 89,014 66 |
| Survey of lands in Omaha and Winnebago Reservation | 3,262 03 |
| Geological explorations in Nebraska | 10,000 00 |
| Patent Office, salaries, &c | 250,000 00 |
| Land ceded by Maine | 123,906 25 |
| Land ceded by Massachusetts | 32,687 50 |
| Total appropriated by bill | $8,361,574 26 |

#### PENSIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Invalid pensions | $10,000,000 00 |
| Pension to widows, &c | 20,000,000 00 |
| Naval pensions | 350,000 00 |
| Total by bill | $30,350,000 00 |

#### INDIANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pay of superintendents and Indian agents | $113,550 00 |
| Vaccination of Indians | 1,250 00 |
| Pay of sub-agents | 6,000 00 |
| Clerk to superintendent of central superintendency | 1,200 00 |
| Temporary clerks to superintendent | 5,000 00 |
| Clerk to superintendent in California | 1,800 00 |
| Pay of interpreters | 20,400 00 |
| Buildings at agencies | 5,000 00 |
| Contingencies of department | 25,000 00 |
| Fulfilling treaty stipulations with Assinaboines | 30,000 00 |
| Arickarees, Gros Ventres and Mandans | 40,000 00 |
| Kiowas and Camanches | 65,000 00 |
| Calapooias, Molalla and Clackamas, of Willemette Valley | 6 500 00 |
| Cheyennes and Arapahoes | 61,000 00 |
| Chasta, Scoton and Umpquas | 3,900 00 |
| Chippewas, of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River | 20,000 00 |
| Chippewas of Lake Superior | 37,220 00 |
| Bois Fort band of Chippewas | 15,600 00 |
| Chippewas of the Mississippi | 94,900 01 |
| Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands | 25,506 66 |
| Chippewas, of the Mississippi, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands in Minnesota | 13,850 00 |
| Removal of same to reservation | 40,000 00 |
| Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina Tribe | 38,400 00 |
| To replace amount taken from fund of same | 13,820 50 |
| Choctaws | 10,520 00 |
| Interest on fund for educational purposes | 25,000 00 |
| To replace sum taken from funds of same | 7,803 05 |
| Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon | 17,000 00 |
| Creeks | 42,920 00 |
| Interest on fund | 38,758 40 |
| Refugees | 6,000 00 |
| Crows | 1,800 00 |
| Delawares | 2,404 00 |
| D'Wamish and other tribes in Washington Territory | 13,100 00 |
| Flatheads and other tribes | 24,908 00 |
| Iowas, interest on fund | 2,875 00 |
| Kansas, interest on fund | 10,000 00 |
| Kickapoos, interest on fund | 12,000 00 |
| Klamath and Modoc Indians | 20,100 00 |
| Makah | 7,100 00 |
| Menomonees, interest on fund | 16,179 06 |
| Menomonees, miscellaneous | 600 00 |
| Miamies of Kansas | 4,040 00 |
| Miamies of Kansas, interest on fund | 7,500 00 |
| Miamies of Indiana, interest on fund | 11,062 89 |
| Miamies of Eel River | 1,100 00 |
| Molel Indians | 3,700 00 |
| Nisqually, Puyallup and other tribes | 7,000 00 |
| Nez Perce, miscellaneous | 24,400 00 |
| To enable them to locate on reservation | 25,000 00 |
| Boarding the children attending school, &c | 3,000 00 |
| Salaries of chief | 1,000 00 |
| Matrons to take charge of boarding-schools, &c | 5,500 00 |
| Omahas | 22,640 00 |
| Osages, interest on fund | 18,456 00 |
| Osages, miscellaneous | 3,500 00 |
| Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan | 51,500 00 |
| Ottawas and Chippewas, interest on fund | 7,725 00 |
| Otoes and Missourias | 9,000 00 |
| Ottowas, to replace sum taken from fund | 1,250 30 |
| Pawnees, annuity | 30,000 00 |
| Pawnees, miscellaneous | 16,580 00 |
| Poncas | 38,590 00 |
| Pottawattomies, miscellaneous | 26,457 50 |
| Pottawattomies, interest on fund | 32,150 00 |
| Pottawattomies, cash to 600 persons as their part of fund | 317,655 96 |
| Pottawattomies of Huron | 400 00 |
| Quapaws | 2,660 00 |
| Qui-Nai-Elts and Quil-Leh-Utes | 6,800 00 |
| Rogue Rivers | 2,500 00 |
| Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, annuity | 1,000 00 |
| Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, interest on fund | 50,000 00 |
| Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, interest on fund | 7,870 00 |
| Seminoles, interest on fund | 28,500 00 |
| Seminoles, miscellaneous | 33,399 98 |
| Senecas | 1,000 00 |
| Senecas of New-York, interest on fund | 11,902 50 |
| Senecas and Shawnees | 2,060 00 |
| Shawnees, annuity and interest | 5,000 00 |
| Shoshones, Western bands | 5,000 00 |
| Shoshones, Eastern bands | 10,000 00 |
| Shoshones, Northwestern bands | 5,000 00 |
| Shoshones, Goship bands | 1,000 00 |
| Sioux of Dakotah, Blackfeet band | 7,000 00 |
| Sioux of Dakotah, Lower Brule band | 19,240 00 |
| Sioux of Dakotah, Minneconjou band | 10,000 00 |
| Sioux of Dakotah, Onk-Pah-Pah band | 9,000 00 |
| Sioux of Dakotah, Ogallala | 10,000 00 |
| Sioux of Dakotah, Sans Arcs band | 9,350 00 |
| Sioux of Dakotah, Two Kettles band | 20,040 00 |
| Sioux of Dakotah, Upper Yanctonais Band | 10,000 00 |
| Sioux of Dakotah, Yanctonais Band | 53,832 25 |
| Sioux of Dakotah, treaty of Fort Sully, 1865 | 20,000 00 |
| Sioux of Dakotah, agricultural implements, &c | 15,000 00 |
| Six Nations of New-York | 4,500 00 |
| S'Klallams | 8,000 00 |
| Tabequache Band of Utahs | 34,320 00 |
| Umpquas, (Cow Creek Band) | 550 00 |
| Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oregon | 10,200 00 |
| Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla Tribes | 17,600 00 |
| Winnebagoes, interest on fund | 54,250 00 |
| Wall-Pah-Pe Tribe of Snakes | 2,000 00 |
| Yakama Nation | 21,500 00 |
| Yancton Tribe of Sioux | 65,000 00 |
| *General Incidental Expenses.* | |
| Arizona | 50,000 00 |
| California | 5,000 00 |
| Colorado Territory | 25,000 00 |
| Dakotah Territory | 15,000 00 |
| Idaho Territory | 15,000 00 |
| Funds due from Caleb Lyon | 46,418 40 |
| Montana Territory | 15,000 00 |
| Nevada | 20,000 00 |
| New-Mexico | 40,000 00 |
| Oregon and Washington Territory | 35,500 00 |
| Utah Territory | 30,000 00 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | |
| Colonizing, supporting, &c., Indians late in Texas | 11,000 00 |
| Wichitas and other bands, colonizing, &c | 15,000 00 |
| Cattle, clothing, food, &c., for Indians in California | 80,827 00 |
| Navajo Indians in New-Mexico | 72,000 00 |
| Navajo Indians, removal from Bosque Redondo | 150,000 00 |
| Navajo Indians, seeds, agricultural implements, &c | 200,000 00 |
| Pottowattamies and Winnebagoes in Wisconsin | 6,000 00 |
| Subsistence of Sioux or Dakotahs at new homes | 50,000 00 |
| Interest on Indian trust bonds | 100,153 00 |
| Lands confiscated and sold by rebel Cherokees | 2,760 00 |
| Abstracted bonds of Cherokee school fund interest | 900 00 |
| Abstracted bonds of Cherokee national fund interest | 4,080 00 |
| Delivery of annuities and provisions to tribes in Minnesota and Michigan | 10,000 00 |
| Delivery of annuities and provisions to Pawnees, Poncas and Yancton Sioux | 8,000 00 |
| Interest on stock of Chickasaws | 59,929 99 |
| Irrigating canal on Colorado reservation | 50,000 00 |
| Rescue of prisoners from tribes | 5,000 00 |
| To reëstablish Shoshones, &c., on Fort Hall reservation | 30,000 000 |
| Indian Peace Commission, treaties, &c | 500,000 00 |
| Cherokee delegation to Washington | 10,356 00 |
| Total by bill | $3,839,163 45 |

#### DEFICIENCY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Additional pay, Clerks to Committees of House | $5,932 00 |
| Additional Messengers of Senate | 2,245 04 |
| Additional compensation, Senate reporters | 4,000 00 |
| Additional compensation, House reporters | 4,800 00 |
| Botanical garden, conservatory | 10,262 50 |
| Court of Claims, compensation to attorneys | 1,500 00 |
| Interior Department, Pension Bureau | 2,000 00 |
| Census office, due United States Marshals, &c., Western Virginia | 5,376 09 |
| Architectural Iron Works Company, New-York, enlarging Congressional library | 5,922 00 |
| Tiles for lower stairs of Patent Office | 7,250 00 |
| Fuel and lights for Patent office | 5,000 00 |
| Distribution of documents | 2,000 00 |
| Office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Miscellaneous | 2,000 00 |
| Capitol building, outstanding liabilities | 5,484 22 |
| Pay of Superintendent and Foreman of public garden, &c | 6,000 00 |
| *Treasury Department.* | |
| Temporary Clerks | 20,000 00 |
| Furniture, &c., Treasury Bureau | 10,000 00 |
| Fuel, labor, &c., Treasury Building | 12,000 00 |
| Detecting, &c., counterfeiters | 25,000 00 |
| Refund to Treasury Extension Fund, amount advanced for furniture to different Bureaus | 61,882 40 |
| Electric communication between Atlantic and Pacific | 40,000 00 |
| *Construction Branch of Treasury.* | |
| Custom House at Portland, Me | $50,000 00 |
| Court-house at same place | 50,000 00 |
| Appraiser's stores at Philadelphia | 25 000 00 |
| Marine hospital at Chelsea | 45,000 00 |
| Coustom House and Post Office, Springfield, Ill | 30,000 00 |
| Custom House and Post Office, Madison, Wis | 50,000 00 |
| Custom House and Post Office at Cairo, Ill | 10,000 00 |
| Custom House and Post Office at Chicago | 20,000 00 |
| Custom House in New-York | 45,000 00 |
| Repairing iron roofs of Treasury Department buildings | 30,000 00 |
| Alaska Custom House | 50,000 00 |
| *War Department.* | |
| Rent, fuel, lights, &c., Postmaster-General | 11,000 00 |
| Soldiers' bounties, incidentals | 9,300 00 |
| Public works on rivers and harbors | 1,500,000 00 |
| Removal of steamship *Scotland* | 100,000 00 |
| Removal of sunken rock, New-York harbor | 1,530 00 |
| Washington Aqueduct | 27,500 00 |
| Salary of Assistant Engineer, &c., of same | 25 000 00 |
| Rock Island Arsenal | 100,000 00 |
| Costs of interpretation in Siam | 1,000 00 |
| Defence of suits brought against officers for executing orders during the rebellion | 50 000 00 |
| Reporting proceedings of Senate in *Globe* | 15,000 00 |
| Judiciary fund, amount expended in carrying into effect bankrupt law | 5,218 38 |
| Reappropriate an amount appropriated by act of June 30, 1854, it having lapsed | 10,180 63 |
| Payment to Colorado for services of volunteer militia | 55,238 84 |
| Salaries of local and supervising inspectors | 20,000 00 |
| *Post Office Department.* | |
| Mail service between New-York and California | 900,000 00 |
| Mail service between United States and Brazil | 12,500 00 |
| *Reconstruction Deficiency.* | |
| First District | 6,000 00 |
| Second District | 127,898 25 |
| Fourth District | 53 200 00 |
| Fifth District | 45,000 00 |
| *Advanced.* | |
| First District | 93,000 00 |
| Second District | 15,000 00 |
| Third District | 15,000 00 |
| Fourth District | 75,000 00 |
| Fifth District | 80,000 00 |
| *Public Buildings and Grounds.* | |
| Grading Capitol grounds | $10,000 00 |
| Care of President's grounds | 1,000 00 |
| Grading Virginia-avenue | 2,000 00 |
| Cleaning centre of Capitol, removing Washington statue from grounds, &c | 1,500 00 |
| Repair of Pennsylvania-avenue | 2,500 00 |
| Repairs of President's house | 10,000 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,593 00 |
| Deficiency in appropriations for feeding Indians | 173,820 11 |
| To be paid to City of Washington for care of public property | 296,943 88 |
| Assistant Attorney-General and clerks | 12 400 00 |
| Total, by bill | $4,653,467 24 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Private Appropriations.* | |
| Orlaf E. Dventzer | $837 47 |
| Heirs of Major-Gen. J. B. Richardson | 400 00 |
| Representatives of Philip R. Fendall | 2,100 00 |
| Heirs of Gen. D. L. Clinch | 15,000 00 |
| William Shunk | 625 00 |
| Albert Grant | 30,000 00 |
| Parker Quince | 1,608 97 |
| Capt. Dan. Ellis | 3,060 00 |
| Wm. B. Todd | 319 00 |
| James Hooper | 16,000 00 |
| Agricultural Department claims | 40,000 00 |
| Charles B. Tanner | 144 92 |
| Samuel Tibbetts | 200 00 |
| Capt. Thomas Miller | 529 00 |
| Capt. A. G. Oliver | 2,010 00 |
| Hon. Geo. W. Bridges | 1,685 00 |
| Timothy Lyden | 30,200 00 |
| Total | $114,821 36 |

#### RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Deficiency (No. 1) | $12,839,192 21 |
| Military Academy | 276,512 00 |
| Consular and Diplomatic | 1,210,634 00 |
| Post Office | 20,269,000 00 |
| Deficiency of the Senate | 82,000 00 |
| Reconstruction | 87,701 55 |
| Deficiency (No. 2) | 1,955,960 00 |
| Army bill | 33,082,095 00 |
| Navy bill | 17,369,350 00 |
| Executive, Legislative and Judicial | 17,465,649 69 |
| Sundry civil | 8,111,574 26 |
| Pensions | 30,350,000 00 |
| Indians | 3,839,163 45 |
| Deficiency (No. 3) | 4,653,467 34 |
| Miscellaneous | 240 000 00 |
| Alaska | *7,200,000 00 |
| Private | 114,821 36 |
| Total | $159,397,120 85 |

*In gold.

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## POLITICAL ITEMS.

Hon. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky, in his circular announcing that he will not be a candidate for Congress in the Second District of that State, condemns the action of the present Congress in refusing to admit him and, says: "I have feared that my reëlection might result in the admission to the seat of any Radical competitor I might have in the contest—and this shall not happen through any instrumentality of mine. I therefore yield any desires or ambition I may have in the matter, and surrender the track to others—with the hope that the district will select a candidate less obnoxious to usurpers than myself, who may be admitted to the position. Every day of my life makes me, if possible, more devoted to the principles of our party, upon which depend the liberties and life of the nation. Let us then have harmony in our ranks and energy in our action, that victory may be achieved in the grand battle that opens before us. If won, its reward will be no taxation without representation—in short, liberty regulated by constitutional law."

The following letter from Gen. ROUSSEAU was read at a Democratic meeting in St. Paul, Minn., last week:

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23.

GENTLEMEN: Whilst I thank you for the honor of your invitation of Saturday last, to address a Democratic ratification meeting to be held here to-night, and for the very courteous and complimentary terms in which is was couched, I must beg leave to decline it. As an officer of the army, I think I should take no active part in political contests, although as ardently as any man I desire the triumph of the Democracy on the great principles promulgated by the New-York Convention. I have the honor, gentlemen, to be, &c.,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

A Chicago correspondent says that leading Democrats are seriously considering the advisability of running ROBERT T. LINCOLN, the son of the late President, as an independent candidate for Congress in that district. However advisable and desirable such an arrangement might be for the Democrats, he doubtless would decline to permit the use of his name for such a purpose.

The Republican Conference of the Pennsylvania Twentieth District met again on the 24th inst., and voting for a candidate for Congress was continued until the one hundred and seventy-sixth ballot was reached. Each time each of the three candidates had three votes.

A Maine soldier carried in his pocket during the campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg, a copy of a paper edited by the present Democratic candidate for Governor of that State, feeling assured that if he were taken prisoner the paper would be a passport into the good graces of any rebel in the South.

The Democrats of the Ohio Sixth District have nominated Hon. NELSON BARRERE for Congress. He was a member of Congress twenty years ago, and in 1853 was the Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio.

The New-York correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* insists that Mayor HOFFMAN will be the Democratic candidate for Governor in order to reconcile the great German vote.

A letter from Concord, N. H., says that Ex-President PIERCE will not address political meetings any more, as his influence does not benefit, in that State, the cause he may advocate.

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**EX-GOV. SEYMOUR AND THE SOLDIERS.**—On the return of the Twenty-second Regiment New-York State Volunteers to this city, they were marched to the Governor's residence. When he made his appearance, he greeted them with a few cool remarks telling them in substance that they would be dismissed and might return to their homes. This cut Col. PHELPS severely, and riding up in front of where the Governor stood, he said: "Governor, if my men have done their duty, I wish you would tell them so, and if not, I wish you would tell them so." They left home over a thousand strong, and returned with about three hundred men fit for duty, the rest killed or unfitted by reason of service. The men cheered the Colonel, but no cheers were heard for Seymour.—*Albany Journal.*

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY OF A MOUTHFUL OF BREAD. By JEAN MACE. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS.

THE SERVANTS OF THE STOMACH. By JEAN MACE. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS.

As a general rule, the treatises employed to teach the young people the sciences are written in a sort of language that doubles the difficulty of learning. It is a great mistake to suppose that any educated man who knows a thing may teach it in a book; because he may not be able to write his language to any purpose. This power of expression is the true test of a teacher, and very few of our books of science are found to possess it. They are written in a conversational way which makes but a feeble impression on the minds of learners. The generality of our school-books are instances of this—some of them in their questions and answers being veritable dry chips of scholastic introduction. Any one, therefore, who would make a change in this dull and conventional style of teaching would be doing a great work; and Mr. MACE deserves applause for his earnest and effective attempt to make boys and girls understand scientific things by using the familiar language most suitable for the purpose.

His *History of a Mouthful of Bread* has become very popular in France for its manner of explaining the great and simple laws of our bodies, and has merit enough to make it very welcome in an English dress. But in seeking to avoid the sententious old extreme, perhaps he falls into another. He stoops too much, so to speak, and becomes rather babyish and talkative, and, at the same time, employs a swarm of allegories which are very apt to disconcert a young reader, whose thoughts may jumble the facts and metaphors somewhat—as, for instance, where the question turns on "the porter at the door" (the sense of *taste*) sweeping the entrance to the house (the *stomach*) with his broom, (the *tongue*,) which lies near the wall of the closet in the lobby, &c. Perhaps Mr. MACE mistakes somewhat in thinking that children with whom people may use "little language," as Dean SWIFT would call it, can feel any interest in following out the laws of nature in their own bodies. It is only big and thoughtful lads and misses that have brains for such subjects; and for them the labor of allegory and garrulous illustration is not so very much needed. After all, it is the "grown ups," as the "Doll's Dressmaker" calls them, and men and women baffled by the "cacology" of the regular treatises, that will be most benefitted and gratified by Mr. MACE's books. As regards the little boys and girls, we don't see the great use of bringing down to them and making easy for them those great physical sciences. Their minds should expand gradually with a knowledge of geography, and those general facts of the climates and elements which may excite wonder and curiosity and form those habits of thought which must be the *foundation* of whatever learning they may yet acquire in the course of their lives. The science of the doctors, surgeons and anatomists may well be postponed till the age of twenty at least—the age at which Mr. MACE's readers will begin to appreciate the worth of such nice demonstrations and instructions. At the same time these must not be spoken of as concerning the young merely. Old people will read them with far more interest than the young, and will certainly like the "little language" better than the very juvenile, who are never taken by that sort of pretty, petty jargon, and don't at all respect these elderly folk who are so very fond of using it.

There are many passages we should like to extract from these pages, but they have so much garrulity that they would occupy too much space. There is, however, a manageable bit, about oxygen, which may be presented:

"If Carbon be one of the great lords of the world, Oxygen is its king.

There is a certain substance, my dear child, of which many people, especially little girls, do not even know the name, but which yet constitutes of itself alone a good half of everything we are acquainted with in the world. And this substance is the very thing I have just named to you. It is Oxygen.

Ascend into the air as high as you can go, viz., to forty miles or so from the ground, as we said before; oxygen forms the fifth part of that vast aerial ocean which surrounds the globe on every side. There it is free—is itself—if I may use the expression; it is in the condition of gas; that is to say, it eludes our sight, though there is no difficulty in ascertaining its presence, when one knows how to set about it.

Go down into the depths of the sea. People think they have good reasons for believing this to be two and a half miles deep on an average, which would give a pretty little sum total of tons for its whole weight, as you will be convinced, if you take the trouble of observing the space it covers on a map of the world; to say nothing of lakes, rivers, streams, the water in the clouds, the water scattered throughout the interior or on the surface of continents, including that with which you wash your face every morning.

Oxygen enters in the proportion of eight-ninths into the composition of this incalculable mass. Eight-ninths, you understand, which is very near being the whole nine; in every nine pounds of water there are eight pounds of oxygen, the remainder being left for another substance, of which we shall have occasion to speak presently, and which is called hydrogen.

The earth on which you tread is full of oxygen. So far as we have penetrated hitherto into the interior of the globe, we have found king Oxygen everywhere: hidden under a thousand forms, connected with a heap of substances, not one of which could exist without him; imprisoned in a thousand combinations, and always ready to resume his natural condition if his prison house be destroyed. The whole surface of the earth, plains, hills, mountains, towns, deserts, cultivated fields, everything you would look down upon, if on a clear day you could be carried high enough in a balloon to take in the whole earth at a glance; all that may be considered as an immense reservoir of oxygen, out of which we should see it escaping in gigantic waves, if some superhuman chemist were to take it into his head to put our poor little globe into a retort of the same kind as chemists use among us. To give you an example, the stones of our fine buildings, in which we have already discovered the presence of carbon, are almost half made up of oxygen. In a stone which weighs 100 pounds there are 48 pounds of oxygen, and the first chemist who passes by could make them come out of it if he chose, if he were to use a little trouble and skill.

I enumerated to you last time many of the substances in which carbon is to be found; but as regards oxygen we must give up all attempt at making a list; it would comprehend the whole dictionary. Touch whatever lies under your hand—in your room—in the house—wherever you may go—I will almost defy you to put your finger upon anything—metals excepted—which is not crammed with oxygen. Your very body, to conclude with, would become so small a thing, were the oxygen it contains extracted from it, that you would be perfectly amazed."

With reference to the blood of the human body Mr. MACE has a curious and suggestive theory, which we shall give in his own words:

"Well, there is an idea which nothing shall ever drive out of my head, however imperfectly it may be proved as yet; namely, that each of our globules is an animated being; and that our life is the mysterious result of these millions of lesser lives, each of them insignificant in itself; in the same way that the mighty existence of a nation is a compound of crowds of existences, each, for the most part, without individual importance. Take our own or any other country as an instance; where millions of brains, many of them by no means first rate in power, go to form a national character, the highest (as each nation is apt to think of itself) in the world. According to this idea, you must be a sort of nation yourself, my dear child, which is gratifying to think of on the whole.

This is much more extraordinary than what I told you some time ago of the individual life of the organs, each of which on this new system would be a province in itself! Do not exclaim too hastily. Whether the globules are animated or not, it is very certain, let me tell you, that your life depends entirely upon them; that it is weakened if they are weakened; that it revives with them; and that whether you attribute individual life to them or not, makes no alteration in the fact: their action upon you remains the same. And he must be a very clever man who can show me the exact difference between action and life. Hereafter, when we have descended the scale of the animal world together, and are arrived at the study of what are called microscopic animals, you will better understand the words which appear so strange to you now. What little our feeble instruments have revealed to us so far of the history of those globules, places them almost on a level with those strange creatures, inexplicable to us, which are found in innumerable multitudes in a variety of liquids. We trace in them the beginning of organization; their form and size are alike in all individuals of the same species; and species vary enough to induce one to believe that there is a necessary relation between an animal's way of life and that of its globules. If the microscope has not yet caught them in any overt living act, who can be surprised? it is only dead blood which has been submitted to the test. They ought to be observed in the exercise of their functions in the living animal itself, as has been done to some extent in the frog; and if our foolish chat could influence scientific observers, I would say to them what M. LEVERRIER said years ago to the astonished astronomers: 'Look yonder; you ought to see a light there with which you are not yet acquainted!'"

In the *Servants of the Stomach* Mr. MACE has the following respecting FRANKLIN's electric discovery:

"Now I shall give a little account of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

He was not exactly a learned man, for he was originally a printer, working for his daily bread, but liking study very much, and he wrote certain books for the improvement of his contemporaries, which will never go out of date, because they include the secret of all true manliness. From a book that happened to be sent from England, FRANKLIN learned what I have just been endeavoring to teach you; and the idea occurred to him, that since the discharge of an electric machine resembled, as it were, terrestrial electricity of a certain force, celestial electricity or the lightning of heaven, with its noise and its brilliancy, might, after all, be nothing more nor less than an immense electric discharge.

And he found that he was right.

FRANKLIN had announced, three years previously, that by placing metallic wires on end, at a sufficient height insulated from the ground, and terminating each in a point, one could see them electrified on the approach of a thunder cloud, and he was waiting until a steeple, then in course of erection in Philadelphia, should be completed, that he might make the experiment. Tired of waiting, however, he at last constructed a kite with two sticks and a handkerchief, arming it with a metallic point, and one stormy day he went into the fields to fly it. A large black cloud passed over the kite, and FRANKLIN received electric sparks by touching a key with his finger, having first fastened the key to the end of the kite string; this was indubitable proof of the presence of electricity in the cloud.

This took place in June, 1752; and now mark well the danger of delay. By waiting so long for the steeple, the illustrious American was not the first to realize the idea which he was the first to conceive. A month previous, on May 10, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the first electric spark drawn from the clouds, as one may say, was seen by a carpenter at Marly—the Marly of LOUIS XIV.—which will one day be talked of for this, let me tell you, much more than for its having been the occasional abode of the great King, for whom the world at large will care but little. Marly-le-Roi is near St. Germain, and belonged to Mme. DE MAINTENON, for whom it was built by LOUIS XIV.

I must give you the history of this spark, which is more worthy of record than many a battle.

BUFFON, the celebrated naturalist, had undertaken to introduce the ideas of the Philadelphia printer into France, as he already begun to astonish the scientific men of Europe, who were somewhat mortified to see themselves left in the background by one who had hitherto held no rank among philosophers. 'As BUFFON was occupied with more important affairs,' says one of his contemporaries, 'he abandoned this duty to one of his friends named DALIBARD.' This DALIBARD was an intelligent man, and had so strong a liking for the new doctrine that, impatient to know whether the inventor was right in his surmises, he could not wait till FRANKLIN had tried his experiment. 'It never thunders in Philadelphia,' was already the byword in Paris, among those who were teased with FRANKLIN's delays. I quote the expression to show you how little was known of America at that period.

DALIBARD caused a pointed iron rod, 100 feet high, to be placed on end, well insulated from the ground, on a property he possessed at Marly. As no storm occurred, he returned to Paris, leaving the iron rod in charge of a carpenter, who had orders not to lose sight of it, in case the weather changed. The storm came at last, the iron rod emitted sparks, and thus it happened that, owing to the fortuitous arrangement of FRANKLIN, BUFFON and DALIBARD, this carpenter was the first man to see, with his own eyes, the fire of heaven coming down by command and exposing itself for the gratification of human curiosity."

MEMOIRS AND LETTERS OF JENNY C. WHITE DEL BAL. By Mrs. RHODA WHITE. Boston: PATRICK DONAHOE.

As an example of womanly goodness and duty, and a record of the most beautiful family affections, this biography is as interesting as any we have read, and few who peruse it can refuse to sympathise with the bereaved mother who has prepared it for the press. As a child and girl JENNY was the most amiable and loving creature in the world; and the first part of her biography must doubtless have a touching interest for the extensive circle of those who knew her and remember her; while for the public at large there will remain the attraction of her most agreeable and graphic letters, written from the home of her brief married life, the Isthmian State of New-Granada. Miss WHITE, daughter of the late Judge WHITE, of the Superior Court of New-York, was married in 1862 to the Señor BERNARDINO DEL BAL, of Santiago, in the above State, and, a little after, accompanied him to the Isthmus, where, in the midst of a new family and a strange society, she soon became as much beloved as at home, and far more popular than she ever found herself in her birthplace. Her letters afford a good idea of persons and things in that disturbed region of New-Granada, and give evidence of the innate goodness and worth of her beautiful nature. In one of her letters to her mother she says:

"I often wish I could send you photographs of my servants. I wish you could see my cook when she sits at the kitchen door resting, always wearing a hat on her head. She would make an admirable picture for DARLEY; particularly when her little boy, a negro of 10, is near her. My chambermaid, a large mulatto woman, who dresses in the "pollero" of the country—which is really a graceful dress—wears a gold chain on her neck, and ear-rings, gold side-combs, and a large blue long shawl, (which these people throw most artistically around them.) She would look quite majestic when she accompanies me in the street, (which she delights to do,) if it were not for an enormous hat which these negroes will wear. She never lived with any one before, and came fresh from the country; but I have quite civilized her, and am much pleased with her. She is like a child, and is much attached to me. She takes great pride in thinking she has the care of me, particularly when BERNARDINO is away. She will most cheerfully rise at any hour of the night if I need her. I am considered fortunate, for since the emancipation, servants are very poor.

My little Indian girl is a cunning little thing, and really does a great deal. The servants here are what they call 'mucha calma,' or they are regular Topsies flying around in the wildest manner imaginable. Mine are all of the 'mucha calma' order, which I think far preferable, although it is a trial to one's patience sometimes. I have made up my mind never to expect anything done quickly by them, and in this way live easily. You may judge how little the servants do, when for our family of two persons I have these three servants and a boy for BERNARDINO, and our washing given out of the house to be done.

Your cook generally has a family of four or five you are expected to support. Your washerwoman expects you to pay her so much a month, and then send her wood and soap; another will iron for you, but you must send her starch, and wood, and sperm, and often a table and irons. Indeed, everything is done in the most difficult way. Then you always pay in advance, and as they do not generally remain long, they very often go off owing you. So far I go on smoothly enough. This may all be very stupid to you, dear mother, and I know it is very bad taste to speak of your servants, but I am anxious you should know 'how we live.'

PANCHITA, my little girl, certainly shows that in all classes some are born refined. When she was brought to me the only article of wearing apparel she owned was a pair of beads. MIRO, JULIANNA's husband, gave her an old shirt to come to town in. From the first she liked everything of the best. She had only been here a short time when she asked for cologne to put in the water to wash her hands, and pomatum for her hair. She is exceedingly neat, and in all her ideas is refined."

Mrs. DEL BAL died at Santiago, Sept. 24, 1867, in the 32d year of her age.

Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD has been unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Pennsylvania Nineteenth District.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M. Reserved Cases.*

Nos.
7½—Bates, Trustee, vs. Van Benschoten.
14—Street vs. Smith.
16—Macauley vs. Oglesby.
17—Harkin vs. Eneas et al.
29—Milinor vs. Shaie.
35—Barnes et al. vs. Ames et al.
36—Andrews, &c., vs Glenville Woolen Co.
37—Isham et al. vs. Andrews et al.
44—Randall vs. Le Roy Gas Light Co.
77—Macauley vs. Oglesby.
79—Pruyn et al. vs. Saltus et al.
91—Richards vs. Boucher et al.
92—Ortlieb vs Hasgard.
95—Cassidy vs. Ingraham et al.

Nos.
111—Berhard vs. Berhard.
117—Macauley vs. Oglesby.
136—Johnson et al. vs. Dickey.
137—Wilson vs. Davis.
140—Carpenter et al. vs. Nascimento et al.
152—Lathrop vs. Griffin.
153—Humphrey vs. Rogers.
154—Emanceno vs. Hasbrouck et al.
159—Harris vs. Turner.
172—In re Salisbury Mills Co.
173—Broadway Bank vs. Cutler.
174—Barnes et al. vs. Ames et al.
178—Filian vs. Filian.
179—Filian vs. Filian.
180—Deisaerdt vs. Griffen.
182—Bridges et al vs. Lloyd.

Call No. 187—Smith vs. Brush.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Held by Gross, J.*

*Court Notice.*

During the July and August Terms non-jury causes only will be heard; all jury causes going over to the September Term. The calendar for the trial of causes by the Court will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chambers business will be transacted every day from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DISCHARGE OF TESTAMENTARY TRUSTEES—LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY THEREFOR UNNECESSARY IN THIS STATE—A CASE FROM THIS CITY OF A HALF CENTURY'S STANDING.

*Wm. H. Williamson et al. vs. Jas. H. Suydam.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This is a noted real estate case from New-York, which has outlived many of the original litigants. Mr. JUSTICE CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court: The action was ejectment to recover the possession of two lots of land, situated in the City of New-York, and numbered 64 and 65, as delineated on a certain map, made by the City Surveyor. Exceptions were taken by the plaintiffs to the instructions of the Circuit Court, in directing the jury to return a verdict for the defendant. Judgment was accordingly rendered for the defendant, and the plaintiffs sued out this writ of error. Detailed statement of the material facts of the case may be found in the reported decisions of this Court, when the case was before the Court on two former occasions. (Suydam vs. Williamson, 24 How., 427. Same vs. Same, 20 How., 427.) Accurate report of the material facts involved in the controversy, is also given in the case of Williamson vs. Berry, 8 How., 495, which was substantially overruled by the decision of this Court, when the case was last before the Court prior to the present hearing. Prior to her death the land in controversy belonged to Mary Clark, who died in 1802, having devised the same to three persons in trust to receive the rents, issues and profits thereof, and to pay the same to Thomas B. Clarke, during his natural life, and upon his death, in further trust to convey the same to his lawful issue living at his death, in fee; and if he should not leave any lawful issue at the time of his death, then, in further trust to convey the premises to Clement C. Moore, and his heirs, or to such person in fee as he might by will appoint, in case of his death prior to the devisee of the life estate. Admitted facts are that Thomas B. Clarke died on the 1st day of May, 1826, leaving three children—Catharine, Isabella, and Bayard—who with the husbands of the two daughters, were the original plaintiffs. Two of the trustees died before the devisee of the life estate, and the survivor died on the 4th day of December, 1838. Title and right of the plaintiff to possession are complete, unless the defendant can establish a valid alienation of the property. He deraigned his title from Thos. B. Clarke, alleging that he was authorized by certain private acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York, and by certain orders of the Chancellor of that State, to make the conveyance. Clarke conveyed to Peter McIntire, by deed of the 20th of October, 1818, and McIntire conveyed, by deed of the 30th of January, 1830, to Elijah Humphreys, and the plaintiff also introduced the deed from Philo T. Ruggles, one of the Masters in Chancery of the State, of the 19th February, 1845, to James H. Suydam, the defendant. By the act of the 1st of April, 1814, the Court of Chancery was authorized, on the application of Thos. B. Clarke, to constitute and appoint one or more trustees, to execute and perform the several trusts and duties specified in the will of Mary Clarke, in the place of the testamentary trustees; and it also provided that the trustees last named "are hereby discharged from the trusts in the said will mentioned." Provision was also therein made that the new trustees should, as soon as conveniently might be, partition and divide the land into two equal parts, one moiety whereof should be held by them to the uses and upon the trusts declared in the will, and the other moiety should be subdivided by the trustees, or the major part of them, into so many lots as they, or the major part of them, might think most likely to effect an advantageous sale thereof. Having completed the subdivision, as required, the provision was that the trustees, or a majority of them, were authorized and required, within a convenient time thereafter, not to exceed six months, except at the request of the petitioner, to sell and dispose of the last subdivided moiety, and that they should invest the proceeds as they, or a majority of them, should deem most for the interest of the parties concerned, paying the interest or income, except a certain portion of it, to the petitioner, and reserving the principal for the trusts of the will. On the application of said Thomas B. Clarke, a supplemental act was passed March 24, 1815, authorizing and empowering the petitioner to execute and perform every act, matter and thing in relation to the real estate mentioned in the preceding act, in like manner and with like effect that trustees duly appointed under it might have done, and that he might apply the whole of the interest and income of the property to the maintenance and support of his family and the education of his children; and further providing that no sale of any part of the real estate should be made by him until he should have procured the assent of the Chancellor to such sale, who, at the time of giving such assent, was also required to direct the mode in which the proceeds of such sale, or so much thereof as he should think proper, should be vested in the petitioner as trustee, and that it should be the duty of the trustee annually to render an account to the Chancellor, or to such person as the Chancellor might appoint, of the principal of the proceeds of such sale, leaving the interest to be applied by the trustee in such manner as he might think proper for his use and benefit, and for the maintenance and education of his children. Pursuant to the authority therein conferred, the Chancellor, on the petition of said Thomas B. Clarke, made an order, dated the 3d day of July, 1815, authorizing him to sell and dispose of the eastern moiety of the estate, "to be divided by the line, in the manner for that purpose mentioned in the said petition," the sale to be made under the direction of a master, and the proceeds to be paid to the master, and applied and invested as directed in the order. Subsequently a second supplemental act was passed, approved March 29, 1816, which authorized the petitioner, under the order heretofore granted by the Chancellor, or under any subsequent order, either to mortgage or sell the premises which the Chancellor has permitted, or may hereafter permit, him to sell as trustee under the will, and to apply the money so raised by mortgage or sale to the purposes required, or to be required, by the Chancellor, under the legislative acts to which reference is made. Application was accordingly made to the Chancellor, May 30, 1816, for authority to proceed under the second supplemental act, and an order was passed on that day authorizing him to mortgage instead of selling the lands embraced in the preceding order of the Court; the moneys thereby procured, and the debts therewith extinguished to be appropriated and adjusted in the same manner and under the same checks as was provided in the prior order. Such power, however, proved to be unavailing, as the trustee on the 8th day of March, 1817, represented to the Chancellor that, notwithstanding that authority, he could not effect any sales or raise any money upon mortgage without a sacrifice of property greater than he felt warranted to make; that the pressure of his debts and the necessities of his family required some measures for their relief. The measures of relief suggested were that the estate should be divided by an eastern and western, instead of a northern and southern line, and that power should be granted to him to sell or mortgage the southern, instead of the eastern moiety of the estate, as directed in the prior order. Authority was accordingly given to the trustee by an order March 15, 1817, authorizing him to sell and dispose of the southern moiety of the estate, the same being divided by a line running east and west through the centre of Twenty-sixth-street, &c., instead of the eastern moiety of the estate, as permitted and directed by the orders heretofore made in the premises. By virtue of that order, he might convey any part of the southern moiety in payment and satisfaction of his debts, upon a valuation agreed on between him and his respective creditors; but it was required that every sale, mortgage, or conveyance he might make for that purpose should be approved by a master of the Court, and that a certificate of such approval should be indorsed upon every sale or mortgage that should be made by the trustee. Power was also conferred upon him in the order to receive and take the moneys arising from the premises, and apply the same to the payment of his debts, and to invest the surplus in such manner as he should deem proper to yield an income for the maintenance and support of his family. Clarke, Oct. 20, 1818, conveyed twenty lots to Peter McIntire, including the two mentioned in the declaration. Consideration, as recited in the deed, is that the grantor was indebted to the grantee "in a large sum of money," and also of $3,750 lawful money. The proofs show that the defendant was in possession, and the actual occupancy of the premises at the commencement of the suit on the 13th day of August, 1845, and that the two lots in question are situated within the southern moiety as the estate was first divided. Objections were made by the plaintiff to the three orders of the Chancellor when offered in evidence by the defendant, but the Court overruled the several objections, and the plaintiff excepted to the rulings. He also objected to the admissibility of the deed of Charles W. McIntire; also to the indorsement thereon of the approval of the master, and also to the admissibility of the several objections, and the plaintiff excepted to the respective rulings, as more fully explained in the record. Testimony was also introduced by the defendant proving that there was formerly on file in the Court of Chancery certain papers in which were the orders of the Chancellor, but that they were lost, and the witness testified that he knew nothing of their genuineness, whereupon the defendant rested, and the Court ruled that he was entitled to a verdict, and the verdict and judgment were rendered in his favor, and the plaintiff excepted and sued out this writ of error. Questions touching the validity of the before-mentioned acts of the Legislature of the State were first considered judicially in the case of Sinclair vs. Jackson, 8 Cow. 579, in the Court for the correction of errors; but the decision turned upon another point, and the Court cautiously avoided expressing any opinion as to their validity. The next case was Cochran vs. Van Lurlay, 15 Wen., 439, decided originally in the Supreme Court of the State. Statement of the Court in that case was that when the first act was passed all the parties interested in the trust estate, who were capable of acting for themselves, were before the Legislature, and were applicants for the law. Besides Clarke, the tenant for life, in his own right, and the natural guardian of his children, to whom the remainder was limited, there was Clement C. Moore, the contingent remainder man in fee, and the trustees named in the will, who had the whole legal estate, and represented the minors as fully as they could be represented in any form. Leading features of the acts are that they changed the trustees appointed by the will, and authorized a sale of a part of the estate without the consent of the minors, who were entitled to the remainder in fee after the termination of the life estate. Pursuant to their request, the act of April 1, 1814, discharged the trustees named in the will from the execution of the trusts, and authorized the Court of Chancery to appoint one or more trustees in their place. Subsequent act passed March 24, 1815, authorized and empowered Thomas B. Clarke to execute and perform every act, matter and thing in relation to the real estate, in like manner and with like effect that trustees duly appointed under the former act might have done. Decision of the Court was that the Court of Chancery, without an act of the Legislature, could have discharged the trustees named in the will and might have appointed others in their place, and that the act of the Legislature was not an act beyond their constitutional power, as the mere substitution of a new trustee could neither defeat the trust nor divest the rights of those beneficially interested in the property. Critical examination of the power to sell, as conferred under the act of April 1, 1814, and as modified under the act of March 24, 1815, and of the power to mortgage or sell as conferred under the act of March 29, 1816, was made at the same time, and the unqualified conclusion reached was that the several acts were valid and constitutional, although they did not extend to other cases of like character. Objections were also taken that the orders of the Chancellor were not made in pursuance of the acts of the Legislature; but those objections were overruled as unsupported in fact, or as entirely unavailing, unless prescribed in some direct proceeding as by appeal, or by application to the Chancellor for new orders and directions in the premises. Conclusions of the Court were, first, that the acts of the Legislature authorizing the sale of the property for the support and maintenance of the tenant for life, and of his family, and the education of his children, were fully warranted by the State Constitution, and that they did not in any manner conflict with the Constitution of the United States; second, that the orders of the Chancellor, in carrying those provisions into effect, were regular and proper, and that the deeds of conveyance were sufficient to convey the title to the estate to the grantees. Dissatisfied with the judgment, the plaintiff sued out a writ of error, and removed the cause into the Court for the Correction of Errors, where the questions were again fully argued, but the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State was in all things affirmed. (Cochran vs. Lurlay, 20 Wend., 371.) Pending that litigation, certain suits were commenced in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and the Justices of that Court being opposed in opinion in respect to the principal question involved in the controversy, they were certified into this Court for decision, and the majority of this Court adopted in substance and effect, the views of the minority of the Court for the Correction of Errors. (Williamson vs. Berry 8 How, 495.) Same questions in respect to the same estate were subsequently presented to the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and the Court adopting the State decisions, held that those acts of the Legislature were not inhibited by the State Constitution, nor by that clause of the Constitution of the United States which declares that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. (Towle vs. Forney, 4 Duer, 164.) Judgment was for the plaintiff, and the defendant insisting that the views of this Court, as expressed in the answers given on the occasion when certain questions were certified here by the Circuit Judges of that district, appealed to the Court of Appeals that the questions might be reëxamined. Express decision of the Court of Appeals was, that the judgment of the Court of Errors in Cochran vs. Lurlay, was a final determination of the Court of last resort in the State, not only upon all questions of law in the case, but upon the identical title in controversy, and that they ought not to reëxamine the grounds of that decision. They also held that, as between judgments of their own courts and those of the Federal Government, where there is a conflict between them, they ought to follow their own decisions, except in cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the Union. (Towle vs. Forney, 14 N. Y., 428.) The present case was first decided in the Circuit Court in favor of the plaintiff, but the defendant being dissatisfied, removed the cause into this Court by writ of error, where it was affirmed, because there was no bill of exceptions. (Suydam vs. Williamson, 20 How, 429.) By consent a bill of exceptions was consequently allowed, and the cause brought here on a second writ of error. Parties were again fully heard, and the Court came to the unanimous conclusion that the decision of the Court of Errors, sanctioned by the subsequent decision of the Court of Appeals, established a rule of property in that State which it was the duty of this Court to follow in questions of real property situated in that State. (Suydam vs. Williamson, 24 How. 427.) The Court now reaffirms that decision upon a case raising certain questions which were not presented in the State Court, and were, therefore, considered open.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—JULY 25, 1868.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, R. | 115¾ |
| 40,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R, '62 | 110 |
| 10,500 | U.S.6s, 5-20s. C., '64 | 111⅝ |
| 27,000 | U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65 | 112⅝ |
| 15,000 | U. S. 5-20s. C., '65, New.....b3 | 109¼ |
| 10,000 | 5-20s, C, '67....b3 | 109⅛ |
| 5,000 | Brook. 6s. W. L. | 94½ |
| 11,000 | Tenn. St. 6s. x.c | 68 |
| 5,000 | do.....2d call | 67½ |
| 26,000 | Tenn. 6s, new | 67 |
| 35,000 | do | 67⅛ |
| 10,000 | do.........s10 | 67 |
| 50,000 | do | 67¼ |
| 10,000 | do.........s10 | 67⅛ |
| 20,000 | do....2d call | 66½ |
| 10,000 | N. Car. 6s. x-c. bet. call | 72¾ |
| 20,000 | do | 72⅞ |
| 12,000 | do | 73 |
| 3,000 | N. Car. 6s, new, bet. call | 72⅝ |
| 10,000 | do......2d call | 72½ |
| 10,000 | do | 72¾ |
| 4,000 | M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue..bet. call | 91½ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. Loan..........R | 108⅞ |
| 5,000 | do | 108¾ |
| 4,000 | Brook. 6s Park L. | 94 |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83 | 97 |
| 500 | do | 95 |
| 1,000 | Gt. W. 2d M | 77⅞ |
| [illegible] | P., F. W. & C. 1st | 104½ |
| 2,000 | Tol. & W. E. Bs. | 73¼ |
| 10,000 | Mil. & St. P. 1st M | 92 |
| 3,000 | Mor. & Es. 1st M bet. call | 100 |
| 1,000 | O. & M. 1st M. | 96 |
| 5,000 | Cl. & Pitts. 4th M | 77 |
| 20 | Ocean Bank | 109 |
| 50 | do | 108 |
| 20 | Fourth N. Bk | 105 |
| 5 | Met. Bank | 127 |
| 20 | do | 138 |
| 100 | Canton Co......b30 | 47½ |
| 108 | Del. & Hud. C. | 131 |
| 1300 | Wells-Fargo Ex. | 27½ |
| 100 | do.........s60 | 27¼ |
| 100 | do | 27⅜ |
| 50 | do | 27¾ |
| 100 | U. S Ex | 47 |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 134⅜ |
| 100 | do.........s30 | 134½ |
| 200 | do | 134½ |
| 10 | Erie R. | 69 |
| 200 | do.........b30 | 68¾ |
| 300 | do | 68⅝ |
| 100 | Bost., Hart. & E. | 17⅛ |
| 100 | do......2d call | 17½ |
| 300 | Reading R. | 96 |
| 10 | Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 83¼ |
| 100 | do......2d call | 83½ |
| 200 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 92 |
| 400 | Clev. & Pitts | 89½ |
| 400 | do | 89 |
| 200 | do......2d call | 89 |
| 200 | do.........b30 | 89 |
| 10 | C. C. Cin. & Ind. R. | 88⅛ |
| 600 | Chi. & N. W. | 83⅝ |
| 100 | do.........b30 | 83⅜ |
| 100 | do......2d call | 83¼ |
| 1500 | Chi. & R. I. | 107⅝ |
| 100 | do | 107¾ |
| 10 | do | 108½ |
| 400 | do....bet. call | 107⅞ |
| 200 | do......2d call | 107⅝ |
| 200 | Mil. & St. P. | 76 |
| 100 | do | 76⅛ |
| 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. b60 | 84 |
| 100 | do | 83⅛ |
| 1100 | Tol., W. & W. | 54 |
| 100 | Tol., W. & W. Pf. | 73¾ |
| 100 | N. J. C. R. bet. call | 120¾ |
| 25 | P., F. W. & C. | 110 |
| 300 | A. & T. H. Pf | 67 |
| 500 | Ohio & M. R. | 30⅜ |
| 100 | O. & M. R. Pf | 78½ |
| 20 | Chic. B. & Q. R. | 165 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $15,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, R | 115¾ |
| 13,000 | do | 115⅝ |
| 12,500 | do | 115⅝ |
| 25,000 | 5-20s, C, '64 | 111½ |
| 65,000 | 5-20s, C., '65 | 112½ |
| 1,100 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., small | 114⅛ |
| 12,000 | do | 114½ |
| 5,000 | U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65, new | 109 |
| 50,000 | 5-20s, C, '65. new | 109¼ |
| 220,000 | U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 | 109⅛ |
| 15,000 | 5-20. ex C., '68 | 109⅜ |
| 25,000 | U. S. 5s., 10-40s., C | 108⅜ |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Tenn. 6s. new | 66¾ |
| 10,000 | do | 66⅞ |
| 100 | Wells-Fargo Ex | 27¼ |
| 800 | do | 27⅜ |
| 200 | do | 27⅝ |
| 100 | Mer. U. Ex | 24¼ |
| 100 | Quicksilver | 22¼ |
| 100 | U. S. Ex. Co. | 47½ |
| 100 | Adams Ex | 53⅝ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cent | 134⅝ |
| 800 | Erie R. | 68⅝ |
| 200 | do.........b3 | 68⅞ |
| 100 | do.........b30 | 68¾ |
| 200 | Reading R. | 94⅞ |
| 500 | Tol. W. & W. | 54 |
| 100 | Mil. & St. P | 76 |
| 100 | do.........c | 76 |
| 100 | do.........b10 | 76⅛ |
| 100 | do | 76⅛ |
| 100 | P., Ft. W. & C. | 110⅛ |
| 100 | Ohio & M. R....b3 | 30½ |
| 100 | do | 30⅜ |
| 100 | Mich. So. & N. I. | 92 |
| 200 | do.........b3 | 92 |
| 100 | do | 91⅞ |
| 100 | do.........b5 | 91⅞ |
| 200 | Clev. & P. | 88⅞ |
| 1200 | do | 89 |
| 1200 | do | 89⅛ |
| 400 | do.........c | 89⅛ |
| 200 | do.........b3 | 89¼ |
| 500 | do.........s30 | 89 |
| 100 | Chi. R. I. & P. | 107⅝ |
| 200 | do | 107¾ |
| 100 | do.........b10 | 107⅞ |
| 100 | Chi. & N. W. R. | 83⅝ |
| 200 | Chic. & N. W. Pf..c | 83½ |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Tenn. 6s. new | 66⅛ |
| 20,000 | do | 66¼ |
| 100 | Wells-Fargo Ex | 27¼ |
| 1000 | Mer. U. Ex | 24½ |
| 100 | do.........b10 | 24⅝ |
| 100 | do | 24⅝ |
| 100 | Pacific Mail | 100⅝ |
| 100 | do.........b3 | 100⅞ |
| 100 | do.........c | 100⅛ |
| 100 | West. U. Tel.....c | 35⅛ |
| 100 | Quicksilver | 21⅞ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen. | 134⅝ |
| 300 | Erie R. | 68½ |
| 100 | do.........s60 | 67⅞ |
| 200 | Reading R. | 94½ |
| 100 | Tol., W. & W. | 53¾ |
| 200 | Alt. & T. H. Pf. | 67 |
| 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 83½ |
| 100 | Pitts. Ft. W. & C. | 110½ |
| 200 | do | 110⅛ |
| 100 | O. & Miss. R. | 30½ |
| 100 | do.........s10 | 30⅜ |
| 100 | M. S. & N. I. | 91⅞ |
| 100 | do.........c | 91⅞ |
| 400 | Clev. & Pitts | 88⅞ |
| 400 | Chi. R. I. & P. | 107⅜ |
| 700 | Chi. & N. W. | 83¼ |
| 200 | Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 83⅜ |
| [illegible] | do.........c | 83⅜ |
| [illegible] | do.........b10 | 83½ |

MONDAY, July 27—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 25, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans..........$2,570,235
Increase in Specie..........405,070
Increase in other Legal Tenders..........688,041
Decrease in Deposits..........1,369,087
Decrease in Circulation..........40,738

| | July 27, 1867. | July 25, 1868. | July 18, 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Cap'l. | $73,457,700 | $74,007,700 | $74,007,700 |
| Local Capital.. | 9,462,500 | 9,662,500 | 9,662,500 |
| Total Capital. | $82,920,200 | $83,670,200 | $83,670,200 |
| Loans | 251,243,830 | 280,345,255 | 282,915,490 |
| Gold and Gold Notes | 8,738,094 | 20,804,101 | 20,399,031 |
| Other L. Tend'r | 74,605,840 | 72,235,586 | 71,547,545 |
| Deposits | 200,608,886 | 226,761,662 | 228,130,749 |
| Circulation | 33,596,859 | 33,963,337 | 34,004,111 |
| In Sub-Tres'y.. | 130,196,095 | 82,015,602 | 82,960,949 |

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

| | July 18. | July 25. | July 27, 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On deposits | $228,130,749 | $226,761,662 | $200,608,886 |
| Circulation | 34,004,111 | 33,963,337 | 33,596,859 |
| Total | $262,134,860 | $260,724,999 | $234,205,745 |
| 25 ₱ cent. would be.. | $65,533,715 | $65,181,249 | $58,551,436 |
| They held: In Gold and Greenbacks | 91,946,576 | 93,039,687 | 83,343,934 |
| Excess | $26,412,861 | $27,858,438 | $24,792,498 |

The dullness in the demand for Money, even at present cheap rates of Interest, during the week past, led to a partial reduction of the Loans at Bank, while the lawful Money basis is slightly increased in both Gold and Greenbacks. The general Bank movement throughout the country, appears from the Quarterly Bank Statement of July 6, just published at Washington, to be unusually easy. The National Banks hold $185,470,033 in Greenbacks and Gold, while the ten local Banks of this City, in the Clearing House, reported on the 6th July $9,587,764 in addition. The action of Congress, on Friday, in adding $25,000,000 to the 3 ₱ cent. Greenback Certificates of Deposit, to be substituted for the remaining Compound **Greenbacks, of which the National Banks held, July 6, $19,494,850, and the previous Acts of Congress creating $50,000,000 of these Certificates and placing the minimum of the common Greenbacks at $356,000,000, render it reasonably certain that the Banking movement can continue strong in** lawful Money for some months to come without materially advancing the rates of Interest—although a rise to 6@7 ₱ cent. for the conduct of the Fall Trade and the movement of the new crops of Grain and Cotton, should not be deemed unhealthy or undesirable. The present extreme cheapness of Money in this market may possibly be relieved by further considerable purchases of the Gold-bearing Public Funds of the United States, both by the Banks and the Savings, Trust and Insurance corporations. There are several good reasons why this should be done in preference to accepting 3@4 ₱ cent. from the Brokers: First, because no more Gold-bearing Bonds are to be issued from the Treasury, (unless Congress should to-day authorize a voluntary exchange of 5-20s for long date Bonds, at a lower rate of interest;) secondly, the present supply on the market, continues to be drawn upon by London and Frankfort; and thirdly, because the sustained price of gold above 140 ₱ cent. gives about 8½ ₱ cent. on the par of all the 5-20s, or 7 ₱ cent. on the new January and July issues at 120, and the same on the old May and November issues, with two months' additional Gold interest accumulated, at 122 ₱ cent. That these figures are from 8 to 10 ₱ cent. above the present market, does not, and cannot, while Gold keeps at or above 140, impair the correctness of the calculation. During the week past, the range of Gold was 143@143⅞, closing 143¼ as against 143⅞ on Saturday week.

The general Trade for the past week was moderately active, for the season, in the line of Dry Goods and General Merchandise, and the market was higher for Wheat and steady for Cotton and Provisions. On the Stock Exchange the amount of business was barely up to the usual average, and the fluctuations in the Public Funds not important. In the Border State Bonds, the speculation for and against Tennessees and North Carolinas varied from day to day 1@2 ₱ cent. The Railway Shares left off steady on most of the New-York and Western Roads, several of the latter making an advance of 1½ to 2½ ₱ cent., and in St. Paul Common 6 ₱ cent., on the last prices of Saturday week—the general list closing rather firm than otherwise.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,838,083, against the total entries of $5,220,852 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,638,195, against $3,892,324 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,463,249, against $3,491,960 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,253,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,344 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,316.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $15,281,997 | June | $19,632,487 |
| February | 20,402,462 | July 4 | 2,959,811 |
| March | 25,213,380 | July 11 | 4,263,244 |
| April | 21,397,815 | July 18 | 4,680,842 |
| May | 21,673,054 | July 25 | 5,838,083 |
| Total since Jan 1, 1868 | | | $141,444,165 |
| Against same time 1867 | | | 152,863,873 |
| Decrease since Jan. 1 | | | $11,419,708 |

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, (corrected,) are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $14,448,327 | June | $11,308,909 |
| February | 14,021,585 | July 8 | 2,452,598 |
| March | 13,563,450 | July 15 | 2,317,411 |
| April | 14,739,210 | July 22 | 2,638,195 |
| May | 15,333,559 | | |
| Total since Jan. 1, 1868 | | | $91,822,944 |
| Against same time 1867 | | | 109,441,535 |
| Decrease since Jan. 1 | | | $18,618,591 |
| Gold, July 25, 1868 | | | 143¼ ₱ cent. |
| Gold, July 27, 1867 | | | 140⅜ ₱ cent. |

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $7,349,825 | June | $11,823,628 |
| February | 4,203,829 | July 4 | 2,373,657 |
| March | 3,634,912 | July 11 | 3,947,891 |
| April | 6,095,179 | July 18 | 2,094,138 |
| May | 15,936,231 | July 25 | 1,463,249 |
| Total since Jan. 1, 1868 | | | $58,982,539 |
| Against same time 1867 | | | 38,543,386 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 | | | $20,439,153 |

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $3,071,619 | June | $3,944,906 |
| February | 4,132,576 | July 6 | 850,371 |
| March | 3,196,196 | July 15 | 522,721 |
| April | 3,797,430 | July 22 | 463,947 |
| May | 4,302,656 | | |
| Total since Jan. 1, 1868 | | | $24,282,402 |
| Against same time 1867 | | | 15,955,870 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 | | | $8,326,532 |

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

| Customs Received. | | Gold Interest Paid. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $7,204,590 | January | $16,016,501 |
| February | 9,735,125 | February | 1,880,086 |
| March | 11,385,954 | March | 3,109,556 |
| April | 10,249,419 | April | 276,099 |
| May | 10,009,176 | May | 17,053,376 |
| June | 8,206,097 | June | 1,779,749 |
| July 4 | 908,000 | July 4 | 9,933,000 |
| July 11 | 1,809,000 | July 11 | 4,029,000 |
| July 18 | 2,250,000 | July 18 | 2,888,000 |
| July 25 | 2,253,000 | July 25 | 2,218,000 |
| Total | $63,960,362 | Total | $59,193,367 |
| To date, 1867 | 68,721,811 | To date, 1864 | 38,671,329 |

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | | July 27, '67. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold Coin | 143⅝@144@143@143¼ | 140⅜ |
| Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 114¾@114⅜ | 111½ |
| Consolidated 5-20s | 109⅛@109½ | 108⅜ |
| U. S. 5 ₱ cents. 10-40s | 108⅜@108⅜ | 102¼ |
| New-York Central | 134⅞@133⅝@134⅜ | 109½ |
| Erie | 68¼@68⅞ | 76⅜ |
| Rock Island | 108@107⅞ | 104 |
| Michigan Southern | 92½@91⅞ | 82⅞ |
| Hudson River | 138@139½ | 122 |
| Northwestern | 81⅞@84⅜@81¾@83½ | 50⅛ |
| Fort Wayne and Chicago | 109⅞@110¼ | 106⅜ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 86⅞@89⅛@88½ | 92¾ |
| Reading | 95½@94⅞ | 108⅜ |
| Northwestern Preferred | 82⅞@85@82½@83 | 72⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 29¾@30½ | 29 |
| Pacific Mail | 101⅛@99⅛@100⅜ | 146 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 35⅝@35⅝ | 48⅝ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 84⅛@83⅝ | 67½ |
| St. Paul Common | 69⅛@77@75⅜ | 54 |

The sales of Gold were at 143⅛@143¼ ₱ cent., as against 143@143¼ at the close of business on Friday afternoon. The Gold for Cash delivery is easy, and the holders are paying 3 ₱ cent. per annum to carry over their balances. At the same time loans of Gold are being made for 60 days, straight out, free of interest on the Currency advanced upon them, and even a ¼ ₱ cent. brokerage paid in some instances for the use of the Gold borrowed on these terms. The Importing merchants, generally, are quite confident that the present high premium upon Gold cannot be maintained through the Fall months, and they are borrowing both Gold and Exchange in preference to buying for their present wants on the basis of 143@143¼ ₱ cent. The Export demand for Gold by the day's steamers is $792,015, making for the whole week $1,463,249. The Treasury Office received for Customs in Gold, during the week, $2,253,000, and paid out $2,218,000 for Gold Interest.

The Bank return shows rather inconsiderable changes from last Monday. The Loans have fallen off $2,570,000, and the Deposits have fallen off $1,369,000. There is an increase of $405,000 in Gold and of $688,000 in Greenbacks. The market for Money closed at 3 ₱ cent. on the Public Funds and Gold, and 4@5 ₱ cent. on Railways and Miscellaneous collateral. The employment of Money even at the lowest rates by the Brokers is much below the sums daily offered by the Banks and Bankers.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. higher than on Friday; the State Bonds higher on Tennessees on the early sales by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., but ultimately closing about the same as on Friday. There was no marked feature in the Railway Share market, beyond some activity in Cleveland and Pittsburg early in the day at 89@89¼ ₱ cent. The other Western Roads, and also New-York Central and Erie were steady in prices, but without decided speculation in the demand.

No Exchange Boards were held after 1 o'clock P. M., as usual on Saturday in the Summer season. The Long Room of the Exchange Building was kept open until 3:30 P. M., and a few later dealings were had in the Railways on the sidewalk in Broad-street after this hour.

The following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 109½ | 109½ |
| American Gold Coin | 143¼ | 143¼ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 66⅜ | 66⅜ |
| Virginia Bonds, old | 56½ | 56 |
| Missouri Bonds | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| North Carolina Bonds, old | 72⅞ | 72⅞ |
| New-York Central | 134⅜ | 134⅜ |
| Erie Railway | 68⅜ | 68⅜ |
| Hudson River | 140 | 139½ |
| Reading Railway | 95 | 94⅞ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| Northwest Common | 83⅜ | 83⅜ |
| Northwest Preferred | 83⅜ | 83 |
| Michigan Southern | 91⅞ | 91⅞ |
| Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne | 110 | 110½ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 88⅛ | 88½ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 82¼ | 83½ |
| St. Paul Common | 76½ | 75¾ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881 | 115⅜ | 5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871 | 121 |
| 500 & 1,000, 1881 | 115⅜ | 5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871 | 124 |
| 5-20 reg., 1862 | 110 | End coup., 1871 | 122 |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862 | 114⅜ | 5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874 | 114 |
| 5-20 reg., 1864 | 110 | 5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874 | 117 |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 | 111⅛ | End. coup., 1874 | 114 |
| 5-20 reg., 1865 | 110½ | 10-40 reg. | 108⅛ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 | 112½ | 10-40 500 & 1,000 | 108⅜ |
| 5-20 cou. 1865, n. is | 109½ | 6's Currency | 102½ |
| 5-20 coup., 1867 | 109⅛ | 7 3-10 3d series | 108⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., 1868 | 109⅛ | | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Reg B'y L. | 108⅝ | Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870. | 99½ |
| N.Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870 | 102 | Illinois coupon 6s. 1877. | 99½ |
| N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872 | 101⅛ | Illinois coupon 6s. 1879. | 99½ |
| N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873 | 101⅛ | Illinois war loan | 99¼ |
| N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874 | 101½ | Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873 | 95 |
| N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875 | 101⅜ | Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878 | 92½ |
| N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877 | 101⅝ | Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1883 | 92⅜ |
| N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1878 | 102 | Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868 | 70 |
| N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874 | 98 | Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c. | 67⅛ |
| N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1875 | 95 | Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds | 66½ |
| N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1876 | 95 | Virginia 6s., ex c | 56 |
| Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870 | 99⅜ | Virginia 6s. new bds | 54 |
| Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881 | 100 | Georgia 6s | 82 |
| Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886 | 100⅛ | Georgia 7s. new bonds. | 91½ |
| Kentucky 6s | 95 | North Carolina 6s. | 90 |
| Illinois Canal Bds, 1860. | 99⅛ | N. C. 6s. ex coupons | 73 |
| Illinois reg., 1860 | 99⅛ | N. C. 6s. new bonds | 72⅜ |
| Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1860 | 99⅛ | Missouri 6s | 91½ |
| Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862 | 99⅛ | Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss. | 91½ |
| Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865 | 99½ | California 7s | 132 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 137 | Ocean | 109 |
| Manhattan | 145 | American Exchange | 120⅛ |
| Merchants' | 121½ | Chatham | 145 |
| Mechanics' | 129 | Bank of the Republic | 123 |
| Union | 119 | Bank of N. America | 110 |
| America | 140 | Metropolitan | 136⅛ |
| City | 190 | Park | 152 |
| Phenix | 107 | Central National | 107⅛ |
| North River | 108 | Fourth National | 104 |
| Butchers' & Drovers' | 134 | Ninth National | 107 |
| National | 117 | Oriental Bank | 135 |
| Commerce | 123 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s 1883 | 96½ | Tol. & W. 2d Mort. | 83 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es. | 91 | Tol. & W. Equip. bds | 73½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n | 91 | Gt. Western 1st M. '88 | 102½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876 | 103⅜ | Gt. Western 2d M. '93 | 77⅛ |
| Erie 1st M., Ex | 103 | Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90 | 76 |
| Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883 | 98 | Gal. & Chi. Ex | 100⅛ |
| Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880 | 91 | Gal. & Chic. 2d M. | 95 |
| Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888 | 88 | Chi. & R. I. 1st M. | 98 |
| Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77 | 91 | Chi. & R. I. Pac. is. | 93½ |
| Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85 | 104 | Morris & Essex 1st M. | 00 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75 | 100 | Morris & Essex 2d M | 91⅛ |
| Harlem 1st M. | 102 | Clev. & Tol. S F. | 01 |
| Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72 | 112 | N. Jersey Cen. 2d M. | 01 |
| Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82 | 114 | Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 03 |
| Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. | 110 | Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. | 90 |
| Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ ct. 1870 | 120 | Cleve. & P. 2d M. | 93 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 83 | Atlantic & G. W. 1st M. | 72 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 86½ | Ohio & Miss. 1st M. | 95½ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc. | 82 | Ohio & Miss. Con. | [illegible] |
| Chi. & N. W. S. Fund | 90 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 92 |
| Chic. & N. W. int. Bds | 91 | Mar. & Cin. 1st M. | 94 |
| Con. 7 ₱ cent. ex bds | 91½ | Joliet & Chi. 1st M. | 102 |
| Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M. | 96 | Chi. & G. East'n 1st M. | 78 |
| Del. L. & W. 1st M. | 99½ | Bost. Hart. & Erie g'd. | 90 |
| Del. L. & W. 2d M | 99½ | | |

The Oriental Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of Five ₱ cent.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ 700 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD running west from Omaha across the Continent, are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and sixty miles have been built in the last three months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making nine hundred completed miles by Jan. 1, and it is probable that the entire Grand Line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1869. No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a great national work, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds, having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. By special provision of the act of Congress, these bonds are made a First Mortgage upon the entire road, the Government taking a second lien as security for the repayment of its loan. The principal, and interest at 6 ₱ cent., are payable in gold. The mortgage bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country are payable, principal and interest, in currency; and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world, building so great an extent of road, issues bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The price of these bonds is now 102, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their bonds are the safest and most profitable investment in the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security. The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance. Subscriptions will be recieved by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States, and in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street.

☞ THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Fifty-year 7 Per Cent. Convertible Bonds. Interest payable semi-annually, 1st of February and 1st of August, in New-York or London, IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., at 95 per cent.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 25, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls. | 56 | Barley, bushels | .... |
| Flour, bbls. | 3,772 | Malt, bushels | .... |
| Flour, bags | .... | Peas, bushels | 4,973 |
| Cornmeal, bbls. | 249 | Pork, bbls | .... |
| Cornmeal, bags | 60 | Cut Meats, pkgs | 72 |
| Wheat, bushels | 29,140 | Lard, pkgs | 200 |
| Corn, bushels | 3,900 | Beef, tcs. and bbls. | .... |
| Rye, bushels | 165 | Whisky, bbls. | .... |
| Oats, bushels | 36,000 | Petroleum, bbls | 1,684 |

ASHES—Have been very quiet at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock 887 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been firm and in moderate demand, including Java at 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull, heavy and a trifle lower to-day. Sales transpired of only 515 bales, including 460 bales to spinners, and 55 bales to speculators. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, notice the business of the week thus: "Our market for the week has been dull, and prices have declined 1c. ₱ lb. from the closing prices of last week. The total sales have been 4,795 bales, including 4,415 bales to spinners, and 380 bales to speculators, market closing quiet at the quotations. There is a fair amount of Cotton of all grades offering. The demand is mostly for Middling and Low Middling, while the lower grades are in abundant supply and hard to sell. Contracts for Middling Cottons, December delivery, are offered at 24c.; the same for November delivery at 25c. The advices of the growing Cotton crop continue very good. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 60 bales; to Hamburg, 41 bales; total, 101 bales. The dry goods market firm but quiet. Messrs. EASTON & Co. have this week taken an account of the stock of Cotton in New-York, and make the amount to be 46,604 bales.

*Closing Prices of Cotton to-day:*

| | Upland. | Mobile | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb. | 24½ | 24⅞ | 25 @— |
| Good Ordinary | 27½ | 27⅞ | 27⅞@28 |
| Low Middling | 28⅞ | 29 | 29⅛@29½ |
| Middling | 30⅛ | 31 | 31⅛@31½ |
| Good Middling | 33 | 33 | 34 @— |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week | 3,911 |
| Receipts last week | 5,795 |
| Receipts preceding week | 4,567 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868 | 380,458 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867 | 605,980 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 679,672 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 273,927 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 657,438 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Exports since Tuesday | 44 |
| Exports since Jan. 1, 1868 | 215,914 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 369,419 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 438,119 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 472,590 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 381,090 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,300 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 52,509 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,000 |
| Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867 | 2,181,500 |
| Receipts same time 1866-7 | 1,856,500 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,951,988 |
| Receipts preceding cotton year | 2,154,476 |
| Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates | 1,698,700 |
| Exports same time 1866-7 | 1,512,750 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,698,500 |
| Exports preceding cotton year | 1,554,664 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867 | 80,296 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates | 81,000 |
| Estimated stock same time in 1867 | 152,500 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in reduced supply and moderate demand to-day at an advance of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., chiefly on the low grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 65@$7 35; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $8 10@$8 95; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 95@$10 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 50@$9 45 ₱ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $6 65@$7 35 |
| Extra State | 8 10@10 15 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 8 10@13 25 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands. | 8 50@ 9 45 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 9 45@13 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 10 15@13 25 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 10 00@15 00 |

Southern Flour has been quiet, but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls. at $8 20@$9 80 for very poor to fair, and $9 80@$15 25 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 1,050 sacks at $9 65@$12 75, as extremes, for extras ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in request at $7 60@$10 for common to choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 320 bbls. Corn Meal continues in good demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 80 for Western, $5 85 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very light supply and moderate request at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 43,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 35; White Michigan at $2 50; No. 1 Spring at $1 95; poor to prime No. 2 Spring at $1 80@$1 88; Mixed Spring at $1 75; Amber State on private terms; White Southern at $2 40@$2 70; Red and Amber Southern at $2 10@$2 48, and White California at $2 65@$2 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been scarce and quiet. Prices have been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 15 for poor to very choice New Mixed Western, the latter rate for a small lot, and $1 08@$1 20½ for Yellow and White Western ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive at steady rates. Sales 1,400 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern at $1 75@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Barley, Malt and Peas continue inactive. Oats have been in moderate demand at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 56,500 bushels Western at 83¾c.@83⅞c., in store, and 84c.@84½c. to arrive ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in fair request at 75c.@95c. for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quite dull since our last, including American at 10c.@40c. for new, and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c @30c. Wisconsin, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 18,383 hides; sales, 40,100 hides and 82 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 250 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., private terms; 3,400 Dry Corrientes, 21½ lbs., private terms; 9,000 Dry Montevideo, 21@22½ lbs., 21½c.@21c., gold, usual selection; 4,700 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20½ lbs., 21½c., gold, usual selection; 1,300 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, to arrive, 20½ lbs., 19c., gold, as they run; 1,000 Dry Orinoco, 20½ lbs., private terms; 500 Dry California, 21 lbs., 20½c., gold, usual selection; 500 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., 18½c., gold, as they run; 1,000 Dry Bogota, 18@21½ lbs., 18½c.@18½c., as they run; 500 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., 18c., gold, as they run; 1,350 Dry Truxillo, 17 lbs., private terms; 3,900 Dry Matamoras, 23@24 lbs., part 17½c., gold, as they run; 400 Dry Mexican, 25 lbs., private terms; 2,200 Dry Mexican Kips, to arrive, 12 lbs., private terms; 3,600 Dry Texas, 19½@23½ lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry Salted Matamoras, 33 lbs., 15½c., gold, usual selection; 900 Wet Salted Matamoras, 45 lbs., 16c., currency; 300 Wet Salted Para, 45 lbs., private terms; 1,750 Wet Salted Texas, 16@66 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet Salted Southern, 68 lbs., 13c., currency; 1,500 City Slaughter, 62@70 lbs., 13½c., currency; 82 bales Calcutta Slaughter, part to arrive, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 145,100, (same time last year, 103,500—year before, 293,800,) and 145 bales, as follows: 120,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes, 1,000 Dry Orinoco, 5,300 Dry African, 500 Dry Central American, 3,300 Dry Vera Cruz, 1,600 Dry Tampico, 6,000 Dry Matamoras, 1,400 Dry Truxillo, 6,000 Mexican and Texas, 145 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for at about former prices. Week's receipts, 30,000 sides. We quote: Sole, Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, including Port Rico at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 31c.@53c.; English Islands at 50c.@52½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather better request, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45½c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 80@$8 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in demand, including Crude Whale at 80c.@82c.; Bleached Whale at 88½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 07; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request at 17c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 21½c.@22c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@35½c. for Refined, in bond. ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Sales 200 tons City at $62 ₱ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, opening more firmly, but closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $28 12@$28 30, closing at $28 20 for New Western Mess; $28@$28 12 for old Mess; $23 87@$24 37 for Prime Mess, and $22@$23 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request and firm; sales equal to 410 pkgs. at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams; 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21½c. for bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is dull; small lots are selling at former prices. Lard has been in less demand, being quoted higher; sales have been reported since our last of 890 tcs. and bbls. at 16¾c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17½c.@18c for prime to choice steam, ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand and firm at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 190 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₱ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams are quite dull at $26@$33 for State and Western ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet. Cheese is salable and steady. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₱ lb. | 35 @45 |
| Pennsylvania, ₱ lb., fresh pails | 35 @43 |
| State, firkins, ₱ lb. | 36 @40 |
| State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb. | 38 @40 |
| Welsh tubs, ₱ lb. | 33 @37 |
| Western Reserve, tubs, ₱ lb. | 28 @30 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₱ lb. | 26 @29 |
| Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb. | 30 @32 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₱ lb. | 27 @30 |
| Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb. | 33 @35 |

NEW CROP CHEESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb. | 15 @15½ |
| Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb. | 13½@14½ |
| Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb. | 14 @15 |
| Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb. | 12 @13½ |
| Orange County, Skimmed Cheese | 7 @10 |

SKINS—Deer are in good demand, but rather cheaper. Sales have been reported of 40,000 lbs. Para, 11,000 lbs. Honduras, 8,000 lbs. Central American and 2,000 lbs. Maracaibo, on private terms. The remaining stock is held beyond the views of buyers. Goat have been scarce and wanted at full prices. We quote: Honduras Deer at 45c.; San Juan at 40c.@42c.; Bolivar at 32½c.; Sisal at 46c.@48c.; Vera Cruz at 42c.; Chagres at 45c.; Puerto Cabello at 37c.@39c.; Para at 45c. gold, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat at 55c.; Matamoras at 55c.; Buenos Ayres at 32c.@35c.; Payta at 32c.@34c. gold, ₱ lb.; Curacoa at 35c.@42½c. currency; Cape at 50c.@55c. currency, and Madras at 50c.@55c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at rather buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅝c.@14⅝c., and 146 boxes Havana, part at 11¼c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in good demand at from 15⅝c.@16⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 90,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12¼c., chiefly at 12⅛c.@12⅛c.; 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19c., and 38,500 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been decidedly more active and quoted firmer, sales having been reported since our last of 5,500 bbls. in bond, mainly at from 45c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Arctic is dull at 60c. in gold, ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted dull and nominal, with 486 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool the engagements were unimportant. For London 175 bbls. Flour were taken at 2s. ₱ bbl; and 500 boxes Cheese (reported) on private terms.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1868.

### Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The grand annual encampment of volunteers at Wimbledon came to an end on Saturday. The prizes for skill in marksmanship were awarded by Lord Napier of Magdala.

A dissolution of the British Parliament is expected this week.

Friday evening, the French Corps Legislatif was engaged in an exciting debate on the question of the Mexican bonds. It was finally determined to appropriate 4,000,000 francs in rentes for the partial satisfaction of the claims of the holders of Franco-Mexican bonds.

Hon. George Bancroft, the American Minister at Darmstadt, is urging the Grand Ducal Government to enter into a naturalization treaty with the United States.

Minister Giskra, in a speech, prophesies a brilliant future for Austria, so soon as that nation shall be freed from the effects of bad administration and disastrous treaties.

Political riots are reported to have occurred in Prague, last week.

Alexander of Russia has gone to Kissingen.

Advices from Belgrade state that the Sultan of Turkey has confirmed the succession of Milan to the sovereignty of Servia.

The German exploration-party, en route for the North Pole, have been spoken in latitude 72.

### CONGRESS.

The Senate on Saturday, after considerable debate, passed the bill granting right of way over the public lands to the Denver and Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company. The bill relative to the rights of American citizens abroad was taken up. An amendment was adopted authorizing the President, in case of a citizen being wrongfully imprisoned by a foreign Government, to adopt any means, not amounting to acts of war, to effect his release, and to report the case to Congress. After considerable debate, the bill was passed—yeas 29, nays 5. The House amendments to the Bankrupt bill were agreed to; also the bill extending to the Southern States the provisions of the act for the issue of Agricultural College scrip. The Senate then went into Executive Session. The doors being opened again, the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill was received, and the bill was passed over the veto—yeas 42, nays 5. Executive business occupied the remainder of the afternoon session. In a session of the Senate, last evening a report from the Committee of Conference on the Funding bill was presented and concurred in. Senator Henderson then obtained the floor for a general explanation, in which he denied *in toto* the insinuations against him contained in Gen. Butler's impeachment investigation report. Soon afterward the Senate adjourned.

The House on Saturday remitted all fines imposed on members during the session for absence without leave. A large number of bills and resolutions which had accumulated on the Speaker's table was disposed of. A bill was passed prohibiting the allowance of commissions for the negotiation or exchange of bonds, coin or bullion on behalf of the United States. An amendment was agreed to prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from making any sales of gold whatever, and the bill was passed. The Senate bill to prevent and punish frauds on the revenue was reported from the Committee on Commerce and passed. A resolution was introduced reciting that two white children, whose parents had been murdered, had just been recovered from the Kiowa Indians in Texas, and directing that $5,000 for each child be retained from the annuity of that tribe. An amendment was adopted directing the annuities to be withheld from any tribe which holds white or black captives, and the bill was passed. The children mentioned have been named Helen and Heloise Lincoln. A resolution was also adopted directing Gen. Sherman to use the most efficient means to reclaim from peonage four thousand women and children now held in slavery by the Navajo Indians. The credentials of J. W. Clift and C. H. Prince, newly elected representatives from Georgia, were reported correct, and those gentlemen were sworn in. W. P. Edwards and Samuel F. Gove, also from Georgia, who could not take the test oath, were admitted upon taking the oath provided for those from whom political disabilities have been removed. Mr. Hamilton, of Florida, presented a preamble and resolutions for impeachment of the President, which, after some debate, were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate amendments to the bill concerning the rights of American citizens abroad were concurred in. The President's message, vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, was received and read, and the bill was immediately passed over the veto—yeas 115, nays 23. More bills on the Speaker's table were disposed of, and a recess till evening was taken. At the evening session miscellaneous business to a large amount was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

### GENERAL.

William and Simon Reno, brothers, the reputed leaders of the gang of desperadoes who have been robbing express trains, are in the New-Albany (Indiana) jail for safe-keeping. They had a preliminary examination at Lexington, Scott County, Ky., on the charge of robbing the Adams Express, at Marshfield, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, a short time ago. The proof was so strong against them that each was held to bail in the sum of $63,000, and they were sent to New-Albany for safe keeping.

A horrible double murder was committed on a flatboat at Mound City, Ill., on the 20th inst., by Rufus Adamson, a citizen of New-Albany, Ind., and formerly a soldier in the Sixty-sixth Indiana Regiment. The victims were David Southwick and Asa Hodges, both residents of New-Albany. Adamson stabbed Southwick several times while he was asleep, and then knocked Hodges in the head with an ax, and threw him overboard. All the parties, together with Southwick's wife, were living or working on the flatboat. Adamson made his escape in a skiff, threatening to kill Mrs. Southwick if she gave the alarm.

E. J. Gay, a merchant in St. Louis, has brought an attachment suit against William Edwards, of the firm of William Edwards & Co., of New-Orleans, for $89,000, declared to be due on account of shipments. All of Edwards' property in St. Louis has been attached.

Hon. Wm. Wyatt, State Senator from Lincoln and Franklin Counties, in Tennessee, was taken from his bed, on the 18th inst., by a crowd of the Kuklux Democracy, despite the entreaties of his wife and daughter, dragged from the house, and severely beaten about the head with pistols. Senator Wyatt is a man of unblemished character, who has lived in Lincoln County sixty years.

Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama, has accepted a Professorship in Richmond College. His chair, it is expected, will be that of History and English Literature.

Arrangements have been made for a match race, single scull wherries, between John Tyler and Josh Ward, for $1,000 a side, distance five miles, one turn, to take place on the 21st of August, at Springfield. The articles of agreement will be drawn up on Thursday.

Advices from Mexico state that the insurrectionists, Searazeca and Silva, had been routed by Gen. Escobedo in Sierra and at Queretaro. The campaign against the revolutionists was active, and the Juarists have already occupied all important points. The Juarez Government is, nevertheless, reported to be in a precarious situation.

An Allentown, Penn., dispatch asserts that on Saturday the Lehigh and Jordan Rivers rose suddenly, and flowed about eight feet over low-water mark. A good deal of damage to property was done. Several loaded canal boats were carried below. Two bridges were washed away, and one man drowned by running over the dam in a canal boat.

There is considerable excitement in San Francisco with regard to smallpox; 146 cases have been reported to the Health Officer since the 1st of June. 48 of which have occurred since the 17th of July.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in San Francisco, Friday.

The two opposing candidates, Republican and Democratic, in the Sixth Congressional District of Ohio, are partners in the law business.

The farmers of the Northwest are in the midst of the harvest, but they find it almost impossible to obtain sufficient help. Five dollars a day and board are now offered for hands.

The receipts of the late Saengerfest, at Chicago, were $27,442, and the expenses $24,173.

Gov. English, of Connecticut, has accepted the invitation of the New-England Agricultural Society to deliver the annual address at the Fair of the Society, to be held in New-Haven the first week of September next.

Galveston papers of the 19th announce that the riot at Millican, Texas, had been quelled. There is some doubt as to what became of Brooks, the white school teacher, who led the negro mob. One account states that he had gone to Austin under an escort of his comrades; another that he had been hanged.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* expresses itself satisfied that it neither understates nor overstates the determination of the Democracy of the West and North, when it says that to a man they are united in the resolve that the power of this Government shall not be controlled by the votes of the negroes of the South. "If the Radicals, it continues, attempt in their desperation to play this, the last card left them, they know that their silly cry of revolution now will then become a fearful reality.

Sparks, Moore and Jewell, arrested at Mattoon, Coles County, Ill., Friday, on charge of being implicated in divers express robberies, were set upon on Saturday night, when near Seymour, Ind., by a crowd of masked men, who overpowered the guard and hanged the prisoners to the same tree that had served as a gallows for Clifton, Elliott and Rosberry.

Elkins & Baldwin's coal-oil refinery, in Philadelphia, was yesterday destroyed by fire. About 2,500 barrels of oil were burned. The place and property were uninsured.

An attempt was made yesterday in the Twenty-first Precinct on the life of another Policeman by a gang of rowdies. The rowdies were disturbing the neighborhood in the early morning, and the officer tried to disperse them. One of them stabbed him in the neck with a knife, happily not fatally.

Open-air preaching took place yesterday afternoon and evening in Washington and Tompkins squares, under the supervision of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The B'nai B'nith Jewish Convention resumed its sitting yesterday at No. 18 East Sixteenth-street, and discussed its new constitution. It will be in session again to-day.

Michael Roach, the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at West Hoboken, in endeavoring to prevent the entrance into his place of six canal-boat men yesterday, attacked them with a chisel and stabbed two of them fatally.

John Bretrom, a German, who resided at No. 113 Washington-street, was locked up in a cell of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station House in Liberty-street, upon the complaint of his wife, who alleged that he had threatened to kill her. He was incarcerated at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at about 6 o'clock was found to have committed suicide by hanging himself to the grated door with his suspenders. Coroner Flynn will hold an inquest to-day.

Business was generally tame on Saturday in the produce and merchandise line. Cotton and oats declined slightly. Flour, wheat, corn and lard were firmer. A livelier inquiry prevailed for bonded whisky at advancing prices. Freights were dull, with four hundred and eighty vessels of all classes in port.

### The President and Congress.

There seems no reason to hope for a reversal of the decision of Congress in regard to an adjournment. Unless to-day reveal changes nowhere anticipated, Congress will separate, to reassemble on the 21st of September, if aught meanwhile occur to necessitate a meeting at that period. This arrangement would, under common circumstances, be satisfactory. It is better than the adjournment to the ordinary time in December, which once seemed probable, and may prove an efficient check upon the apprehended purposes of the President and his Southern allies. There will be time enough between the date fixed for a contingent reassembling and the election to undo some forms of mischief, and to provide for the requirements of most emergencies. If Mr. Johnson were a prudent President, the certainty that Congress will be able, two months hence, to circumvent any plan he may devise concerning the voting in the Southern States, would restrain him within proper limits. It is because Mr. Johnson is not prudent that the suspension in Congressional action, though but for a couple of months, excites general and ill-concealed uneasiness.

We have already pointed out the practical operation of Mr. Johnson's opinions as to the unconstitutionality and invalidity of the Southern Governments. We have shown that, reasoning from his point of view, he may be expected to disregard any communication addressed to him by these Governments, or any application for assistance made in their behalf; while he apparently stands ready to recognize and succor the authorities whom the Reconstruction acts swept aside. The soundness of this estimate is confirmed by the statement we published on Saturday from our Washington correspondent, the suggestiveness of which can hardly be overrated.

"President Johnson, in conversation with an office-hunter to-day, remarked that the number of commercial and Indian treaties, as well as important nominations pending in the Senate which required immediate action, was so large that an extra session of the Senate for Executive business will be absolutely necessary. In conversation with another party regarding Southern affairs, he remarked that *he could not consistently recognize the officers of the reorganized States as loyal officers, and consequently will be obliged either not to hold intercourse with them, or address himself to the officers who, in his opinion, are legally entitled to recognition;* then he added, or the officers elected under his so-called Provisional Governments. *He predicted that the withdrawal of the troops from the Southern States would result in the destruction of the carpet-bag Governments*, and added a hope that this result would be accomplished without bloodshed. He further stated that the Radicals have run their race in all the States but Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, for the reason that with the return of civil government, the people, no longer tormented by military power, will reinstate the Constitutional Governments. If, he added, Congress would hold military control over them until the next election for State officers, matters might take another turn, but peace or civil law means constitutional rule, and consequently the restoration of the Southern States on the basis of 'my policy' is not altogether a thing of hope."

The error which underlies Mr. Johnson's conception of his duty needs not to be dwelt upon. The same inexcusable obstinacy which led to his adherence to pretensions and measures for which there is warrant neither in the law nor the Constitution, prompts the parade of what his "consistency" may demand. He seems incapable of comprehending the simple idea of Executive duty which makes the faithful enforcement of law paramount over other considerations, and substitutes therefor a more than kingly claim to determine what laws he may obey and what he may defy. We see no difference between the disregard which Mr. Johnson proposes to show toward the new Governments and rank usurpation; and only wonder that a man whose wicked obstinacy and ambition lead in the direction indicated by the conversation now reported, so far lacks discretion as to declare his purpose in advance.

The fact, however, is what immediately concerns us—the fact that Mr. Johnson not only does not intend to recognize the officers of the reorganized States, but is prepared to acknowledge the officers elected under his provisional Governments, whose position, in the eye of the law, does not at this moment differ from that of any other citizen. If, in the absence of Congress, Mr. Johnson receive from any of the present Governors of the reconstructed States applications for help under whatever emergency, his mind is made up to a refusal. He will neither recognize nor help them. If, on the other hand, he be addressed by Ex-Governors who were legislated out of office at the beginning of the reconstruction policy, he intends to deal with them as in his opinion entitled to recognition; this, too, notwithstanding the provisions of law which stripped these persons of office and authority, and the undeniable fact that any application emanating from them, with a pretence of official authority, can have no other object than resistance to the Governments under which seven States have been restored to representation. The veto of the Electoral College bill brought to light the views on which this contemplated policy of the President rests; and the report of our correspondent proves that Mr. Johnson does not shrink from the application of his ideas.

The result anticipated by the President does not appear more doubtful than the initiatory fact. "He predicted that the withdrawal of the troops from the Southern States would result in the destruction of the carpet-bag Governments." Precisely. The Southern opponents of reconstruction have reiterated the prediction for several months. They have uniformly threatened the overthrow, by the whites, of the newly-formed governments so soon as the protection of the military should be withdrawn. This threat is proclaimed now with a positiveness inspired by the attitude of the President, and with a bitterness which unmistakably foreshadows violence and bloodshed. Mr. Johnson, indeed, "added a hope that this result would be accomplished without bloodshed," but he knows, and every thoughtful man must know, that the proceedings he predicts, encourages, and in certain circumstances sustains, will be the opening chapter of civil war.

Already influenced by the utterances of the President, the rebel Press is insolent on the subject. The advocacy of revolution is no longer confined to Wade Hamptons among politicians, or the Charleston *Mercury* and Mobile *Register* among newspapers. Journals until recently more rational, are elated at the prospect of Executive succor, and busy themselves with figuring out the chances. For example, the Richmond *Whig*, which is usually not extreme, now says:

> "We can scarcely see how the President can be headed off in this matter. Applications from the Legislatures or the Executives of States for assistance will go to the President, who is the Commander-in-Chief. If the bogus, bastard, and unlawful negro and carpet-bag governments apply to the President for help to establish themselves, he will, no doubt, say what he has already said in his veto message—'They are illegitimate.' Being so, he cannot recognize them. Here we pause. *We foresee contingencies of the most startling character which we shall not venture to deal with lightly and without due reflection.* Radicalism is but at the beginning of its troubles."

The *Whig* does not exaggerate the possibilities of the near future. "Contingencies of the most startling character" are involved in the course foreshadowed by the President. As mere abstractions his opinions would not be reassuring; but as the groundwork of a policy which may be practically tested within thirty days, their repeated promulgation is a just cause of alarm.

Congress undoubtedly realized the peril when it agreed to a recess instead of the customary adjournment. Its action would have been safer, we think, had it continued at work until the amplest preparation had been made for contingencies which everybody now admits to be probable. Things which ought to have been done will be left undone, if business ends to-day. It may be that a reassembling in September will suffice to checkmate the moves of the President, and assure to the South a full and peaceful expression of electoral opinion in November. We trust that the belief which dictated the arrangement will thus be verified.

It is impossible, however, to conceal the possibility of perils which no friend of the Union can think of with indifference? They cast shadows over most thoughtful minds, invest the Presidential campaign with momentous issues, and compel us to regret the interruption of the session as the creation of an opportunity by which Mr. Johnson's Southern friends will almost certainly profit. They cannot hope for ultimate success. But they may for a time give lawlessness free scope; and under the patronage of President Johnson, *that* may produce more serious trouble than the country should be asked to encounter.

### The Fortieth Congress—Its Reconstruction Record.

The record of the Fortieth Congress is now before the people, just as that of the Thirty-ninth was, two years ago: that is, before the people as fully as it can be previous to the November elections. No two Congresses were ever in more thorough accord than these two. The Thirty-ninth was not elected upon the special issues of reconstruction. But it proceeded to the work with vigor; and, if in its manner it was too slow and perhaps too indirect, still the material result was satisfactory. The Fourteenth Amendment, the Civil Rights bill, and the bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau met the popular sense as to what was needed for the security of the nation, for the benefit of the emancipated slave, and for the permanent welfare of the South.

This record was ratified by an overwhelming popular majority in the elections of 1866, and a Congress was returned in which the Republican predominance in both Houses was fully maintained. Sustained by this result, the Thirty-ninth Congress, before its final adjournment, enacted the Military Reconstruction bill, which remanded the powers of the ten Southern States which had rejected the Fourteenth Amendment to the whole people of those States without distinction of color, excepting only those who had been prominent in the rebellion; provided for the making of new Constitutions; and established military Governments to secure the perfect operation both of this and former enactments.

Scarcely had the Thirty-ninth Congress adjourned, March 4, 1867, when its successor, receiving its mantle, proceded to organization. The work of the new Congress, so far as reconstruction was concerned, had been already laid out for it. To retreat was fatal; to vacillate was both weak and ruinous; but to carry out the programme demanded at once unusual firmness and moderation. At every step it must meet the great Obstacle of the previous Congress—a refractory President. Fortunately a two-thirds majority could always be counted upon for any necessary measure—but the necessity of this large majority in one respect operated favorably, since only such enactments could be passed as commanded the full strength of the Republican vote in both Houses. The President's power to obstruct or oppose reconstruction within the limits of the Southern States had been removed by the Tenure-of-Office act, passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. Mr. Johnson attempted to break these fetters through the legal pronunciamientoes of his Attorney-General; but this only called forth an explanatory supplement to the Reconstruction acts which even the acute Stanbery could not evade by legal subtleties. Gen. Grant was invested with all the powers of suspension, removal and appointment of military or civil officers in the Southern States; and the supplementary act to the Military bill, passed earlier in the session, and imposing conditions to control the registration of voters, times of elections, &c., was explicitly defined. This explanatory bill was passed over the President's veto by 100 to 22 in the House, and by 30 to 6 in the Senate. This overwhelming majority indicated the steady purpose of Congress to complete the great work committed to it by the people.

It has been charged that this purpose was a partisan one. Well, in the same sense, the war was partisan. There was a party which opposed the war; of course, the same party opposed all conditions for securing the results of the victory. As between the parties, the simple question is, which was national?—which represented the popular will? And about that there can be no dispute.

The preliminary work of reconstruction, so far as Congress was concerned, was thus concluded before the close of July, 1867. The subsequent steps must be taken by the Southern States. Registration was then completed; Conventions were elected at various times, and new Constitutions were framed. All of these Constitutions provided for universal suffrage, from which only prominent rebels were excepted. In connection with the ratification of these Constitutions, the Fourteenth Amendment was also ratified. Three States only are left in the lurch—Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. All the others have been admitted to representation in both Houses of Congress. By a special enactment the electoral vote of those States not admitted to representation—and it is not possible that any more will be admitted before November—will not be counted. And there, for the present, Reconstruction rests. This matter has been the principal business of the present Congress, and the record is before the people for ratification or rejection. Those who support its action are the true Conservatives. For the nullification of its Reconstruction measures would result in a commotion, an upheaval and a general disturbance of our national affairs, from which the country could not recover for years.

### A Reformed Civil Service.

There is a universal demand for the passage of a Civil Service bill—either Mr. Jenckes' or a more thoroughgoing and reformatory one. Every owner of property, every lover of good order and economy, every advocate of progress, every traveler, every inventor, every user of inventions—in fact, every creature who has a dollar or a life to save, is thoroughly dissatisfied with the present manner in which the Government either clumsily interferes in or cruelly neglects those material interests of the people which depend upon technical knowledge and professional ability and faithfulness. And the people, more especially those who come into professional contact with these things—finance, representation abroad, internal improvement, patents, transportation, engineering, construction, &c.—are agreed that *experts* in these sciences can alone protect and advance the public interests, and that "ship's cousins" have navigated the ship of state into very dangerous and uncertain soundings.

The only difficulty in the way of illustrating and impressing this subject, is its illimitable extent. Let us imagine a catalogue of all the artificial things that all the people come in contact with, from morning till night, and from youth to age, and then let us write under it, "These are the things to be reformed by a civil service of experts." Pure food, air and water; healthful houses, streets, sewage, abattoirs; safe buildings, railroads, steamboats, navigation laws, protection from explosive agents and bad iron, and economy in everything—the thousand every-day elements of life, immediately and personally affecting each individual, as well as the graver matters of domestic and foreign policy, of law, finance and statesmanship, demand immediate and thorough reform in our civil service.

If legislators and constituencies can still stand official blundering in the great matters of State, let them at least look out for their personal safety. If they cannot realize that they are cheated in Washington because they cannot see the hand that does it, they can certainly and hourly see the red hand of the destroyer in the streets of New-York and in every avenue of trade—in overstrained boilers, overcrowded steamboats, rotten materials and reckless engineering. The threat of the Democracy to revive the "lost cause," startling as it is, and all the excitements of a Presidential campaign, should not blind our legislators to the immediate demands of humanity, to the protection of women and children, and the economical conduct of every-day affairs. Let us have a reformed civil service, and then we shall be prepared for peace, or for any trials that may be in store for us.

### The English Bribery Bill.

Mr. Disraeli has triumphantly pushed his Bribery bill through the House of Commons, in spite of the sullen opposition and obstructive tactics of a considerable party among the Liberals. It is somewhat strange that while the Liberals have been crying out for the repression of bribery for years, and continually asserting that electoral corruption was the great weapon of the Tories, they have never made a *bonâ fide* effort to put it down. When the Reform bill of last year was passed, the favorite cry of Mr. Gladstone's followers was that Mr. Disraeli's great object was to introduce a class of needy voters who would be amenable to corrupt Tory influences. But at the very commencement of the present session he brought in a bill for the prevention of bribery so well adapted for the purpose, and so stringent in its provisions, that even the Liberal journals were compelled to admit its merit, and were driven to find an outlet for their never-ceasing malignity toward the Premier by questioning the sincerity of his desire to pass it. But things went on, and it clearly became manifest that while Mr. Disraeli was in grim earnest in the matter, a great many Liberals began to feel very uncomfortable at the prospect of having their elections inquired into by a Judge of the Superior Courts, instead of a committee of their fellow-members, who, as a general rule, had every motive to shut their eyes as hard as possible, and give the accused every possible chance of escape. While the Tories were ready to vote the bill through at the call of their leader, there was an unmistakable dislike to it manifested by the opposition. Many Liberal members openly opposed it, and Mr. Gladstone himself tried to throw obstacles in its way by supporting motions for adjournment. But public opinion was too strong in support of the measure, and Mr. Disraeli's tact and perseverance was too great. All opposition had to be abandoned, and for the future bribery will be either unknown or practiced on a comparatively insignificant scale at English elections. And this result is entirely owing to Mr. Disraeli and the Tories. It cannot even be said that the measure was forced upon them, like the Reform bill of last year, by the exigencies of their situation. If Mr. Disraeli had wished to drop the measure, the obstructions placed in its way would have given amply sufficient occasion to do so. It will be curious to see what the English Liberal journals will say. They have been for weeks prophesying how the "unscrupulous adventurer," "unprincipled impostor" and "charlatan," as they delight to call him, at the head of the Government, would cunningly withdraw the bill at the last moment. But now Mr. Disraeli goes to the country with "purity of election" as one of his cries, while his Liberal opponents appear in the awkward light of defenders of electoral corruption. It seems that in the eyes of English Liberals, distance lends enchantment to the view in the case of Reform bills and Bribery bills. Mr. Disraeli's course in this matter will prove a great source of moral strength to the Ministry, and refutes at once the thousands of articles written to prove his insincerity and want of principle, and the intention of the Tories to attempt to retain power by means of electoral corruption.

## MINOR TOPICS.

The following are among the ardent supporters and friends of Grant and the Chicago Platform:

Sherman,
Sheridan,
Thomas,
Meade,
Farragut.

The following are among the ardent supporters and friends of Seymour and the Tammany Platform:

Beauregard,
Forrest,
Hampton,
Semmes,
Toombs.

Congress has a queer way of doing some things. During the session fines have been imposed on a large number of members for being absent without leave; but on Saturday last just as the session is coming to a close, a Democratic member offered a resolution, which was immediately adopted, that *all such fines be remitted*. Members have thus had a twofold pleasure in this small business—first, the keen pleasure of fining each other for delinquencies, and the exquisite pleasure of wiping out all delinquent's fines. In thus enriching the Treasury without impoverishing themselves, they show how one bird may be killed with two stones.

The desire of Mr. Jeff. Davis for the election of Mr. Horatio Seymour can hardly be attributed to any idea on the part of Davis that Seymour's election will tend to "make treason odious." On the contrary, quite the reverse.

We should think the new Southern Senators might have been content to receive pay as Senators from the date at which their States were recognized and entitled to representation, without desiring compensation for the entire session, or for the whole of the Fortieth Congress, since March, 1867. We don't see on what grounds of justice or decency the latter claims were put forward in their behalf. It would doubtless be a very nice thing for each of these gentleman to receive a donation of $6,000, or even $3,000, upon their entrance on Senatorial duties; but they certainly could not claim they were entitled to it on account of any services they had rendered. It is not every day we are able to agree with Mr. Garrett Davis, but we entirely agree with the motion which he pressed to its passage, limiting their pay to the actual time of their service.

Three more Indiana criminals were hanged by lynch-law on Saturday upon the same tree from which three were suspended on Monday. The accounts of this gang represent it as composed of desperadoes whose lives were black with crime, who kept the community in terror, who were absolutely incorrigible, and who were not likely, in the ordinary course of law, to receive the punishment that was properly due them. It is to be hoped, however, in the interests of law, order and justice, and for the good name of Indiana, that we have seen the last of this barbarous and dangerous business of lynching.

The bill which passed the Senate on Saturday for the protection of naturalized citizens abroad, was so amended as to be an entirely different measure from what it was on its original introduction by Senator Conness; and we are not surprised at the angry declaration of the California Senator, that, after its amendment, he cared nothing about its passage. The section authorizing the President to make reprisals, and the section authorizing him to suspend commercial intercourse with any offending Power, were stricken out. The bill, as passed, merely declares that naturalized American citizens, while in Foreign States, shall receive the same protection from this Government as native-born citizens; and provides that in case of any citizen being unjustly imprisoned by a foreign Government, the President shall demand an explanation; if this be unsatisfactory, the President shall forthwith demand his release; if this be refused, the President shall "use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effect such release,"—communicating promptly to Congress the facts and proceedings. If Congress means to legislate on the subject at all, it could hardly pass a more harmless bill than this—as it could hardly pass a more dangerous or foolish bill than that which was originally introduced by Mr. Conness.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Silas Casey, Colonel Fourth Infantry U. S. Army, who has just been retired at his own request after forty years' service, is a man to whom the army and the country owe much. Confessedly the best tactician in the army, he exerted a wide influence through his book of tactics, which superseded Hardee's French compilation, and was the standard authority throughout the war. Beside this, he was the officer to whom all fresh regiments were ordered to report on arriving in Washington during the early days of the war, and who, so to speak, "licked them into shape," and made them decently presentable when they went to join the army itself. Not a brilliant soldier in the war, because already an old man, he was largely instrumental in what our armies accomplished by his instructions and training.

The end of the long controversy about the Austrian mission by the nomination and confirmation of Mr. Watts, of Philadelphia, shows another incident of the determination of the Senate to bring the President to terms in regard to nominations to office. Nomination after nomination has been rejected, until the filling of the place seemed hopeless. Of the gentleman now at last confirmed, little has been known in a public way. But, it seems, he is a man of character and ability,—a man of honorable record in having served his country abroad in financial matters, and a man of intelligent Republican principles. He will probably perform the duties of the place more creditably than they would have been performed by any of the politicians who have been named for it. The vacancy in the Austrian mission has existed for nineteen months. It was in December, 1866, that Mr. Motley resigned the position, on account of Mr. Seward having charged him with language incompatible with respect for the President and Secretary of State. Though these charges were indignantly repelled by Mr. Motley, his resignation was accepted. It has always been fancied by Mr. Motley's friends that the President would be compelled to renominate him; but, in fact, there has been no chance of anything of the kind. Mr. Motley is now in this country, and, we believe, was not desirous of again occupying the position from which self-respect compelled him to resign.

The Franco-American submarine telegraph cable, which is to be laid direct from Brest to New-York City, and which, it is believed, will be ready for laying next June, will have some decided advantages over the existing Anglo-American cable. An English journal points out the fact that by the only route now in existence not less than four submarine cables have to be employed, while the electric fluid has to perform four land journeys also before a message can be sent from the continent of Europe to New-York. There intervene—first, the North sea or the English Channel; second, the Irish Sea; third, the Atlantic; fourth, the sea between Newfoundland and the American continent; while the wires have also to be carried across England, Ireland, Newfoundland, and lastly from the coast of British America southward to New-York. There is no doubt the communication between the continents of Europe and America will be greatly accelerated as well as cheapened, when a person in Paris will be able to speak directly with New-York through the Franco-American line.

A bill passed the House on Saturday to restrain the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, by prohibiting the allowance of commissions, &c., for the negotiation or exchange of bonds, coin or bullion on account of the United States, and also by prohibiting the Secretary from making any sales of gold for any purpose whatever. We don't suppose this new experimental measure will pass the Senate.

It is said that the Turkish Representative in this country (Blacque-Bey) is a good deal offended about the expression of sympathy with the struggling Cretans, which has passed Congress by a unanimous vote. The Turks claim that the Cretan insurrection is ended, and that our appeal to the Turkish Government at this time is an unnecessary and useless cause of offence. There is no doubt, however, that the interest we have repeatedly shown in behalf of these poor Christians, as against the barbarous Turk, has already had a restraining and beneficial result, and will not be altogether without effect in the future.

A bill passed the House on Saturday to secure the building of the railroad line from Denver to the Union Pacific Railroad at Cheyenne. This is one of the most important branches of the Union Pacific Road. It opens up the Territory of Colorado, which is rich in its mining, agricultural and pastoral resources; and in the development of these it will greatly assist. The line will be a trifle over a hundred miles in length.

Some interesting returns have recently been laid before Parliament in reference to the relative amount of taxation borne by Great Britain and by Ireland. It appears that of the gross revenue raised during the last ten years, Great Britain (that is, England and Scotland,) has paid over 90 per cent., while Ireland has paid rather less than 10 per cent. Tried by the standard of population, the taxation of Great Britain is twice that borne by Ireland. England and Scotland have together *four* times the population, but pay *eight* times the taxes of the sister isle.

There was lately submitted to Parliament a statement of the "number of paupers of all classes" throughout England and Wales who received relief on the 1st of January last. It appears that, at the commencement of the year, there were of the able-bodied, the sick, the aged, the insane and the casuals, 1,040,103 men, women and children receiving relief as paupers. This indicates an *increase of seventy-seven thousand paupers* over the total in existence at the corresponding period of last year, and nearly *six-sevenths* of this increase arose from the *able-bodied* class alone. In London the adult able-bodied paupers amounted to 38,169, or 10,573 beyond the number recorded on the 1st of January, 1867. The manufacturing counties experienced large additions. The rural counties, in several instances, however, suffered nearly as much. The proportion of paupers, counting all classes, was on the 1st of January, one in nineteen of the general population, without making any correction for the growth in the numbers of the people since the last census was taken. This is an immense and fearful subject for the reformed Parliament to deal with.

A Paris correspondent of the Brussels *Nord* has recently given a curious report (published in the TIMES yesterday) of an alleged conversation of the French Emperor on the subject of assassination. The question was brought up in connection with the Servian assassination, and with certain pamphlets inciting to the assassination of the Emperor himself. He spoke of the matter with that imperturbablity and fatalistic philosophy which belong to him, arguing at the same time that there was no security for France but in his dynasty, and that his assassination would probably tend to its consolidation and endurance. "If," he is represented as saying, "if I fell under the assassin's blow, the people with one voice would acclaim my son; and even if all the Imperial family disappeared, they would go forth, as in Servia, in search of some little nephew heir to my name, some Milano or other, to raise up anew the flag of the Empire, revenge the murder, and sanction once more this truth, that the parties which stain their hands in blood never profit by their crime. I can thus regard the future without fear." The Emperor has philosophy and history with him in these remarks,—if he ever made them; but still the course of events in France is open to doubt, in case of his disappearance from the stage in the manner suggested.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE—NIBLO'S GARDEN.

"Barbe Bleue" (by the entirely erroneous, improper and intrusive Offenbach) may safely be recorded as a success. It has passed through the howls of babyhood and now stands on its own legs. We shall be mistaken if it does not indulge in a long run.

Carefully as the work was produced on its first presentation Monday last many important ameliorations have since taken place. The singers are naturally more at home in their *rôles*, and their stage business is quick and incisive. Vocally the music adapts itself to the organs which interpret it, and with practice becomes more distinct and emphatic, without requiring an equal degree of effort. Mlle. Irma never needs effort. She sings with simple skill and grace; but the absolute fitting of the music to her charming organ gives her vastly more power now than before. We have never heard or seen this *piquante* artiste to such advantage as on Saturday evening. She was brimfull of fun, and, being under no restraint, was infinitely more amusing than on the first night when she made her initial success. Mlle. Irma is already a favorite with the public, and it is evident that this favor will increase with each performance. Mlle. Lambele also exhibits agreeable indications of the improvement which practice imparts—not simply in technical skill, but in the confidence to use every resource that art presents. The young lady is taxed heavily in so large a theatre, but she has ability and willingness. With these twin guardians her future is certain. She has greatly improved already, and in the ungrateful part of the *Princess* has made a marked impression upon the public. Of M. Aujac nothing more need be said. He made a complete success on the first night and has maintained it ever since. The completeness and thoroughness of his study, and the faithfulness with which he attends to the smallest, most trivial detail of the part indicate a thorough artist. How different would it be on any other stage. Any other than a Frenchman would insist on rolling through the music like a log. There is not a vacant spot in M. Aujac's impersonation. It is vital and conscientious from beginning to end; animated, brilliant and musical.

And so on in smaller parts. The practice of a week seems to have made all things perfect. The chorus is the best ever heard in this City. The orchestra might be improved. It is racketty in the brass, and feeble in the stringed departments. Offenbach frequently gives the melody to the violins, and fills up with the folk of the stage. It is essential therefore to have due strength of assertion in the violins. Mr. Bateman's orchestra seems to be strong enough in general numbers, but the players are evidently mediocre. The *mise-en-scene* is perfect, and the costumes are extremely rich, and so far as history cannot teach us, correct. They are certainly very picturesque.

"Barbe Bleue" will, of course, be repeated every night during the season.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Theodore Thomas' series of popular concerts continue to attract much attention. They are given on every evening of the week, and with special attractions on Tuesdays and Saturdays, which are called gala nights. No venture has proved more acceptable to the public. Apart from Mr. Theodore Thomas himself (and his personal popularity carries much with it) and his orchestra, which is by far the best ever heard at such entertainments, the success has been capped and made perfect by the beautiful hall and garden erected expressly for the purpose by Messrs. Appleby & Schindler. Nothing that can add to the brilliancy of the scene or the comfort of the spectator has been neglected. Of the music it is superfluous to speak. Mr. Thomas' taste and experience have been indorsed on too many occasions to need constant renewals of praise. His selections are eclectic in the best sense of the word. They embrace almost every form and variety of composition. Some of the modern dance composers, however—such as Dan Godfrey and Coote—might be added to the programme with advantage, especially as they happen to be the most popular men of the day; but with the exception of a rigid Germanism, the selections are, as we have said, excellent. To the musical there is certainly no more agreeable place of recreation than the Central Park Garden, and to every one else it is the gayest and brightest place in the City.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.

To be merry and wise is the aspiration of all comely spirits, and it seems to be the purpose of the Bryants to show in what way this amiable object may be attained. Their programmes steadily improve in quality, and the artists who interpret them, in the closeness and quality of their singing and acting leave nothing whatever to accident. The troupe this year is made up of the best material. It numbers several renowned "stars," such as Nelse Seymour, Eugene, Eph Horn, Unsworth, &c. Among the novelties recently produced is an African ballet called "Love Among the Roses." It is remarkable principally for the singularly artistic dancing of Eugene. The pleasing feminine appearance of the gentleman and the extraordinary skill with which he executes the most difficult *pas* place him at no disadvantage with the most popular of our *danseuses*. His *tours de force* are marvelous, characterized by grace as well as strength and agility. In the latter respects he is in an astounding way assisted by Mr. Nelse Seymour, a gentleman who has been gifted by nature with unusual advantages in the way of the rough material for the art of dancing. It is only when he pirouities that we perceive the enormous size of the stage, and the verge and projectiveness of the gentleman's "light fantastic toe." Mr. DAN BRYANT executes a *pas unique* which is certainly worthy of its fame, albeit a clear descendant of our old-time "break-down." The burlesque of the "Stranger" is a humorous exaggeration of KOTZEBUE's lugubrious play. The lengthy and laughter-compelling NELSE SEYMOUR is the jaundiced *Stranger*, and Mr. EPH HORN is the tearful and repentant *Mrs. Haller*. The effect may easily be imagined. To-night a new burlesque on "Trovatore" will be brought out, with EUGENE as the *prima donna*. The gentleman sings as well as he dances. No doubt the piece will be funny. BRYANTS' entire company is extremely good, and the management of their little hall is unexceptionable.

### MR. R. J. DE CORDOVA.

We are glad to hear that this celebrated lecturer is rapidly recovering his health—thanks to the waters of Saratoga. He has had a very long and serious sickness, and all his friends will be glad to know that he is now sufficiently advanced toward convalescence to render it certain that he can resume his amusing public duties early in the Fall.

## Theatrical.

We enter upon the last of the dull weeks in Summer theatricals, and after Saturday next there is likely to be change and variety enough in the City theatres to satisfy any taste but that fastidious longing which belongs to a Winter play-goer.

Mr. BROUGHAM announces the "last chances" of his "Lottery of Life," and that very amusing drama is to be withdrawn from Wallack's after a few evenings, in favor of Miss LOTTA, for whom we understand Mr. FALCONER has written a new comedy.

"Humpty Dumpty" will be acted for the one hundred and sixtieth time to-night. The career of this entertaining pantomime has been mady newly interesting, since Monday last, by the introduction of a very striking passage at arms between a spry young lady and an expert young gentleman, named AUSTIN, with bayonet points. The scene is quite exciting, and is all the more interesting because the combatants assume a desperate earnestness.

The happy people at the Broadway Theatre are "gratified," to quote their bills, to announce another week of the "Flash of Lightning." This drama will enter its eighth week to-night, and will positively be withdrawn on Saturday next—to admit the production of Mr. WATKINS' new drama, entitled "Trodden Down." This piece has sometimes been acted under the name of "The Lost Cause;" the *cause* referred to, however, is not Mr. POLLARD's, but the cause of Messrs. ROBERT EMMETT, SMITH O'BRIEN & Co., which has been lost so often. The last "Flash of Lightning" matinée will be given at the Broadway on Saturday next.

A very interesting reception is to be given this evening to "Mr. JEM WARD," the ex-champion of England, at the Bowery Theatre. There is to be some complimentary sparring—and probably some international knocks will be playfully exchanged. The ex-champion will be introduced to our national fistic artists, to the audience, and his transatlantic friends generally—and this charming interchange of civilities will be preluded and followed by some less civil but more professional entertainments, in which the Buislay Family, a pantomime troupe, and Mr. EPH. HORN and Mr. NELSE SEYMOUR will take part.

It is several years since New-York had so few theatres open in the Summer season. Ten years ago two or three Summer entertainments were all that were decently supported; but for the past few years nearly every one of the twenty-three places of public amusement have pursued a prosperous season through the heated term. This week there are but eight houses open altogether, counting open air gardens and all; and for a fortnight even these have fared but slimly.

## BOSTON.

### Hon. Charles Francis Adams and the United States Senatorship—Political—The Boston Post Office—International Commercial Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 25, 1868.

The reception given to Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS a few days since, is now interpreted to mean that the primary object of the demonstration was not only to do honor to a distinguished citizen and eminent statesman, but to entice him into making a speech, giving his views upon the political situation. This is what the particular friends of Senator SUMNER say; and they say, furthermore, that Mr. ADAMS is to be the Conservative Union candidate for Senator in opposition to Mr. SUMNER. It was noticed at the reception that there were very few, if any, prominent friends of Mr. SUMNER present, and that a majority of the Committee of Arrangements were gentlemen who have always acted with the Democratic and the Conservative Party. There were "Webster Whigs" in abundance. The Chairman of the affair is a rich and influential Democrat. But Mr. ADAMS had the good sense not to inflict upon the audience a buncombe speech; and if there were politicians present who expected to learn whether his views upon certain national questions conflict with those of Mr. SUMNER, they must have left the hall disappointed. The confidential friends of Mr. SUMNER here, it is noticeable, evince profound alarm whenever a decent respect is shown to any public servant, and if he be a citizen of Massachusetts, they immediately fly off in a tangent and conclude that a conspiracy is on foot to retire their idol to private life. It is known that Mr. ADAMS has no aspirations for the United States Senatorship, preferring, after long and arduous services abroad, the quiet of his attractive home to the exciting scenes of Washington; but if the exigencies of the country should require it, he would, no doubt, consent to become a candidate for that position, where he would feel perfectly at home. The strong and distinguishing features of his mind and sagacity, quickness of perception and soundness of judgment, his thorough acquaintance with international law, and his pursuit of objects with a directness and constancy that rarely fail to insure success, would render him a very superior successor to Senator SUMNER, and as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations he would be the "right man in the right place." Mr. SUMNER's friends have reason to be nervous over the return home of Mr. ADAMS, and the people of Massachusetts would take pride in sending to the Senate one whose services abroad were in no respect inferior to those of his ancestors.

I hear that BLAIR's revolutionary letter, written as a bid to the rebels for the nomination of the Vice-Presidency, has created a muss among some of the Democrats here, but matters are now being gradually adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. Not a word as yet has been heard from the "next Governor of Massachusetts" upon the strength of the New-York nominations, and it remains to be seen whether he has made up his mind to join the rebels in ratifying them. The Massachusetts delegation in that Convention has not got over its contempt for the little mutual admiration clique that was nosed about by AUGUST BELMONT and his Wall-street friends, while the real, genuine, simon-pure article was compelled to get under the table, and go without even a crumb of comfort.

It is as good as settled that Hon. WM. F. CLAFLIN will be the next Republican candidate for Governor. Two or three months ago, Mr. CLAFLIN declined to have his name used in connection with the Governorship, but a few days since, at the urgent solicitation of friends, he reconsidered that declination. Mr. CLAFLIN is, perhaps, one of the most popular men in the State, and would command the entire Republican vote.

The politicians on the other side are urging the Committee to call the Democratic State Convention at an early day. Somebody is anxious to prove SEYMOUR a patriot, pure and undefiled.

### INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

A large number of the leading commercial representatives of this city intend to attend the International Commercial Convention to be held at Portland on the 4th of August next, and the gathering promises to be a large one. Portland, next to Boston, is particularly interested in the objects announced to be promoted at that convention. There has been no pressure brought to bear for the discussion of the objects contained in the call, but it is evident that private capitalists and others are going to attempt to consummate that which politicians have failed to do. Confidence in the patriotism of the loyal people of the country, and that the burdens of taxation can be no heavier than they now are, seems to have prompted the enterprising citizens, both of the United States and the New Dominion, to make a new stride toward the realization of a complete system of internal improvement. The relations of both Portland and Boston to the West are yearly growing more important, and both cities are engaged in friendly rivalry to reap the benefits that may accrue by the speedy consummation of new enterprises and the completion of those under way. The local Boards of Trade of other cities are expected to be represented at Portland.

### THE BOSTON POST OFFICE.

The architects have hardly got to work on the plans for our new Post Office. The delay has been occasioned by the city authorities taking a portion of the original land for improvement purposes. Postmaster BURT has just introduced a good innovation, which all box-holders approve of. All the boxes in the Post Office have been furnished with metallic doors and patent bank locks. Each box-holder can have access to his box at all hours of the day and night; also Sundays and holidays. The box-holder owns his lock, and it is taken off and removed when he surrenders it. Every new box-holder has a new lock, thus avoiding the risk of any access by previous occupants, or through stolen keys or lost keys. After this new arrangement is in perfect working order the office will be closed at 7:30 P. M., thus relieving the clerks an hour and a half earlier than under the old regulation.

VIGIL.

## INDIANA.

### Commencement of the Presidential Campaign—The Repudiationists—The Republicans and the Greenback Theory—Congressional Nominations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Monday, July 20, 1868.

The great Presidential struggle has commenced in earnest in Indiana. The apprehensions entertained by a great many Republicans, lest the results of the New-York Convention, and the general opinion that SEYMOUR and BLAIR cannot be elected, should render the Republican masses of the West too sanguine and careless, have not been verified. Not less than one thousand political meetings have been held in Indiana during the past week; the masses seem to be fully aroused, and the politicians leave no stone unturned in order to raise the excitement and enthusiasm of their followers to the highest pitch.

The Democratic leaders are making frantic efforts to soothe the indignation and disgust with which most of the rank and file of their party look upon the New-York nominations. Senator HENDRICKS has telegraphed to all parts of the State that all grumbling and swearing at the success of the insidious game played by the New-York politicians must cease forthwith, and that as much homage must be paid to Messrs. SEYMOUR and BLAIR as if they had been the first choice of the Western Democracy.

The State is daily flooded with Democratic documents from Washington, sent mostly under the frank of Senator DOOLITTLE, who, I am very sorry to say, does not shrink from putting his name on speeches containing the most absurd and atrocious falsehoods about Gen. GRANT. One of these speeches, of which a great many copies have been mailed to Indiana, asserts that the expenses of the War Department since 1865 have been upward of one thousand million of dollars, and that, if Gen. GRANT should be elected, no less than twelve hundred and fifty million dollars would be spent for the same purpose during the four years of his Presidential term.

### THE REPUDIATIONISTS.

In order to lessen the indignation of the "unterrified" at PENDLETON's defeat, their leaders allow the utmost latitude to their senseless fury against the bondholders. The Democratic headquarters at Indianapolis seem to have issued instructions to this effect, and it is, at all events, a very singular coincidence that all the financial resolutions passed at the Democratic conventions and meetings which have been held in Indiana since the adjournment of the New-York Convention, not only are by far more outspoken in the direction of downright repudiation than the resolutions adopted prior to the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, but contain almost everywhere the same insidious phraseology. Nearly all these financial resolutions, whether passed by the Democrats of Northern, of Central, or of Southern Indiana, begin with the words, "Resolved, that the national debt is a national curse and an intolerable burden."

### THE REPUBLICANS AND THE GREENBACK THEORY.

Unfortunately those of our Republican leaders who, previous to the Chicago Convention, had favored the Pendleton-Butler greenback theory, but were silenced by the noble stand taken by the Republican National Convention in regard to that question, have commenced reasserting their opinion that the five-twenty bonds should be paid in our depreciated currency. They doubtless think that by pursuing this course they will succeed in catching the votes of disgusted Pendletonians—a hope which, they will not be long in finding out, is doomed to bitter disappointment. That a man of Senator MORTON's character and standing should take sides with these semi-repudiationists has created great surprise and sincere regret. However, the honorable Senator, despite his powerful influence over the liberal party in Indiana, even if he were disposed so to do, will not succeed in placing even a respectable minority of the Republican Party of Indiana in antagonism to the financial plank of the Republican platform. As yet the great bulk of the party in our State is firmly opposed to anything tending in the direction of repudiation, and I see no reason to doubt that the same will be the case till the close of the campaign. The new soldiers' league, the Fighting Boys in Blue, which is fast spreading throughout the State, has adopted in its platform a paragraph declaring most emphatically that the national debt should be paid according to the letter *and spirit* of the law under which it was contracted. Let those Republican politicians who think they can catch Democratic votes by advocating Mr. PENDLETON's financial theories, bear in mind that there are several thousand *Democratic* bondholders in Indiana, who, although they have not much to say, are not likely to vote with a party placing itself, as the Democracy of the West is doing now, more and more on a platform of barefaced repudiation.

### CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The Congressional tickets of both parties are nearly complete in Indiana. The Republicans of the Second (New-Albany) District have nominated their old standard-bearer, Gen. WALTER G. GRESHAM, who canvassed the district so gallantly and thoroughly two years ago. Unfortunately the prospects of his election are even gloomier than they were in 1866, two strongly Democratic counties having been added to the district by the new apportionment act.

The Democrats of the Third (Lawrenceburg) District have renominated Hon. WILLIAM H. HOLMAN, the present incumbent, and a strong effort will be made to reëlect him, in the face of the Republican majority of 1,400 votes which the district, as now constituted, gave two years ago. But I think Judge LAMB, the Republican candidate, will be elected by at least 2,000 majority. The Pendletonians are especially strong in this district, and their mortification at the discomfiture of their favorite candidate is still as intense as ever.

In the Fifth (Indianapolis) District the Democratic nomination has been bestowed upon Judge KEIGHTLEY, a weak candidate, who will not be able to make much headway against Col. COBURN, the present incumbent, whom the Republicans have unanimously renominated. That none of the prominent Democratic leaders were willing to accept the nomination in this district, shows very plainly that they entertain no hopes whatever of electing their candidate.

In the Seventh (Lafayette) District the Democrats, after slaughtering Mr. BARNEY DAILY, an Irishman of Delphi, "Senator of the Irish Republic," and said to be the author of the "Republican Constitution of Ireland," nominated Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON. Gen. MANSON, it cannot be denied, did good service during the war, and is one of the few fighting soldiers now voting with the Democracy. Six years ago he was one of the most popular men in the district; but since then he has so fully identified himself with the very politicians who denounced his patriotic course during the war most vehemently, and he has displayed such a feverish hankering after office, and been repeatedly defeated by such overwhelming majorities, that it is safe to predict his war record will do him no good, and that he is certain to be defeated again.

In the Eighth (Logansport) District Col. GRAHAM N. FITCH, one of the leading Anti-Pendleton "traitors" at the New-York Convention, steadily refused to accept the nomination for Congress. The vindictiveness of the Pendletonians, the popularity of the Republican candidate, Col. D. D. PRATT, and a Republican majority of 3,500, which he would have to overcome, were the motives of his refusal to be a candidate, so the nomination was conferred upon a certain Mr. ROSS, an obscure politician, who distinguished himself at the last session of our State Legislature by the bold stand which he took in favor of the National Banks, and who will now have a fine time in harmonizing the views which he then advocated with the new doctrine of the Indiana Democracy, that "the National Banks should be abolished immediately." No better is the Democratic nomination in the Eleventh District. A Mr. ELLISON, of whom very little is known, is the candidate. These foolish nominations in the three Northern Districts will cost the Democracy thousands of votes. Only in the First (Evansville) and the Sixth (Terre Haute) District, the Democrats have not yet nominated any candidates. In the former, the present incumbent, Hon. WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, will doubtless be renominated. In the Terre Haute District, the indignant Pendletonians have not yet allowed themselves to be comforted, and their rage at the conduct of DANIEL WEBSTER VOORHEES, the most prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination in that district, is as yet unabated. He may succeed in obtaining the nomination, but the prospects of his election would be by no means flattering.

### A NEW MILITARY LEAGUE.

The efforts made by the Democrats to organize lodges of the so called "White Boys in Blue" in all parts of the State, and the boastful declarations of the New-York Convention of the Conservative Soldiers, that they represented two-thirds of the soldiers of the war, have led to the organization of a Republican league of soldiers, the so-called "Fighting Boys in Blue," which is spreading with great rapidity throughout all parts of the State, and will doubtless do good service during the present campaign.

### WEATHER AND CROPS.

The intensely hot weather of the past ten days has caused us, of course, much discomfort, but seems not to have affected injuriously either the health of our population or our crop prospects. Our Indian corn has grown amazingly during the last few days, and bids fair to yield the largest crop we have had for some time.

W. C.

## VIRGINIA.

### The Condition of the Republicans in Virginia—Social Proscription of "Carpet Baggers" and "Scalawags"—Congress Invoked for Relief and Protection.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, July 23, 1868.

We are passing through a very annoying state of doubt and uncertainty in Virginia; and all parties are anxious for some permanent settlement of our political *status*. That we are to have no election seems to be definitely fixed; but the question which vexes our people is—what are we to have—to be, to do, or to suffer? The Republicans fear that Congress will adjourn without making ample provisions for their protection and safety during its vacation. They dread being turned over to the tender mercies of President JOHNSON, from whom they expect no favors, and who will do all in his power to aid their enemies, the Democrats, whose hopes of success in the coming election are so high, that they are already casting about them to frame a programme for gathering and garnering the fruits of victory. With the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, they say, the South will regain her liberties, surrendered for a time at Appomattox Court house, and the cause for which they fought four long years will be substantially regained. They do not expect the negroes to be returned to slavery, but they will be placed upon a political and social footing which will be worse than bondage to them. The Confederate bonds, too, may be made worth something; and the negroes stolen from them by the ruthless, vandalic and thievish Northerners will be paid for. These are some, but not all, of the chestnuts they expect the paws of the Northern Democracy to draw out of the Radical furnace for their especial benefit. They laugh in their sleeves at the credulity of those Northern "mudsills," who are silly enough to believe that a true Southerner could ever love the "old Union or its accursed flag." The Southern Democracy—Conservatives no more—desire an election, both State and general, because they are confident of being able to follow in the footsteps of Mississippi, and overthrow the native scalawags, the Yankee carpet-baggers and the negroes, by defeating the Constitution, and casting the vote of the State for SEYMOUR and BLAIR; and, indeed, unless prevented by the military, there will probably be an informal vote cast for Presidential electors on the 3d of November, for it is claimed that the State is in the Union and can exercise that right. A law of 1860 provides that in case the Governor should fail to order an election or appoint Commissioners, then any three qualified voters may open polls in the several districts and proceed to take the votes of qualified electors. Should this idea be carried into execution, and Virginia cast her vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, it might complicate matters in case of a very close election, when the vote is counted in the Senate.

There is one thing certain: the whole aim of the Democrats of Virginia is to work matters in such a way as to replace the two races as nearly as they possibly can in the positions they occupied during or just prior to the war; and they are confident that this can be accomplished by the overthrow of the Radical Party, and that it will be done by their unsuspecting tools—the Democrats of the North. The triumph of SEYMOUR will be a death-blow to all hopes of the African race in the South being permitted to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, much less the right of voting or being educated. The slavery from which they were forcibly freed, without any act of their own, and without even having asked for the boon, will be far preferable to the condition the race will be reduced to at the South shorn of all political power, and placed beyond the protection of the law or the bayonet. Talking about the bayonet reminds me that that glittering instrument of power, the dread of the oppressor and the safeguard of the oppressed, in this free land at least, is seldom seen among us, since Gen. SCHOFIELD left, and military rule is a thing almost extinct in the Old Dominion. The present Commanding-General is a good, easy man, who is always studying "how not to do it." He is acting under the good old "conciliation" plan—that is, when the rebels slap him on one cheek he turns the other that it may also receive a castigation. As the pressure is lightened upon the rebel element it is increased upon the loyalists—until now the latter have become the "under dogs in the fight"—and if Congress deserts them they will have to pack their carpet-bags and seek more Northern latitudes, where it is not a crime for a man to hold an honest opinion and boldly express it, as is the case in this State. All Northern men, who do not believe just as the Southerners who fought the country believe, and who do not say "yea" to everything they may urge, no matter how damnable may be the sentiment, is a "carpet-bagger," though he may own hundreds of acres of land in Virginia, may have sufficient effects to fill fifty carpet-bags and money enough to buy out a dozen of the "tattered and torn" Democracy. All natives who are loyal or Republican, including JOHN MINOR BOTTS and Gen. WICKHAM, (covered with wounds received in their cause,) are "scalawags," to use the elegant language of refined Virginia gentlemen. A negro who sides with them, and there are some who do through fear, are "respectable colored men," but those who go for the Radicals are simply "niggers." I am a simple "looker on here in Vienna"—have no part in her politics, nor inheritance in Virginia's chivalry, and therefore have no beams to remove from my own eyes to discover the moats in their orbs. They are alike blind to their own faults and to their own interests, and it is high time the scales should be pulled from their eyes if they will not let them drop off, that they may discover some of their shortcomings. They invite immigration, but tell the immigrant when he comes that he must have no opinions but such as they choose to give him. Is it in this way that the great States of the North have been peopled and made prosperous and wealthy? When an immigrant arrives in any of those powerful communities, even if he has but a "carpet-bag" in his hand, do the people require him to state whence he came, what he came there to do, and what are his political opinions? and, furthermore, if he doesn't believe that their State is the greatest in the world, their people the most enlightened, the bravest, and the only real gentlemen on the face of the earth? Nothing of the kind. A Virginian may go into any of the Northern States and live there a lifetime, and the probabilities are that nobody would ask him where he came from, or what his views, political, religious or social were. But here in Richmond every new arrival is spotted at once, and is set down as a Yankee this or Yankee that; and the general opinion is that he has come for no good purpose; that he is a schoolmaster or a swindler or an office-hunter, and curses not loud but deep are uttered against the entire race north of Mason and Dixon's line, not even excepting their dear friends, the Democrats. The exclusiveness of these people is oppressive. They deny the right of a man born in the North to even aspire to office, no matter how long a residence he may have gained. It might be well enough for some of the Northern States to retaliate a little in kind, and drive home two or three hundred thousand Virginians, who are now "living in clover" in New-York and elsewhere throughout Yankeeland. A foreigner from any country in the world is welcome here, and is received with open arms, fawned upon and flattered, but no Yankees from any point the other side of the Potomac or Ohio "need apply" for a home in this barren wilderness. Let them rather continue the course of empire westward, and seek their fortunes where there are no old fogies—no effete aristocracy to scowl upon them—and partake of the hospitalities of the more kindly Indians—than come South, where they will be subjected to insult and perhaps to injury. Virginia is joined to her idols—she can see nothing good except in what her people call the grandeur of her history, and she lives, "thrives," and has her being upon self-glorification and mutual admiration, and he only is her friend who can best pander to her inordinate vanity, cringingly bow to her "superior merits," and flatter while he fattens upon her old-maidish weaknesses. The natives of the "Mother of States and Statesmen" may not relish these plain truths; but the truth is seldom palatable.

There are many of the Republicans who favor the calling together of the Constitutional Convention again, in order to adopt measures to secure the protection of both white and black Radicals, and the matter was yesterday laid before Congress; but this would do little good unless the body was made independent of the present military authority, and given extraordinary powers by Congress, which could not be interfered with by the President. The Radicals say that something must be done to sustain them, for they are even now in a more unprotected condition than they were in 1865, or at any period since that time.

To-day Gen. STONEMAN gladdened the hearts of the "Democracy" by forcibly removing from the office of City Collector, to which he had been appointed by Gen. SCHOFIELD, Mr. WIGAND, a Union man of the most approved order, ostensibly because the Council, which still has a majority of the old leaven in it, could not approve his bond, but really because he was too good a Republican for them. He is an old resident, worth considerable property, and an honorable and upright man. Never before did a committee of the Council pass the bonds offered by any officer through such a crucible. They took a month's time to make an extraordinary scrutiny into the private affairs of the bondsmen of Mr. WIGAND; discovered and published the exact amount of their property and the sum of their income and of their liabilities, and reported that citizens heretofore considered wealthy were insolvent. Why do they not scrutinize in the same way all securities offered? They would, perhaps, find that if their just debts were paid most of the "rich" men in Richmond would be discovered to be beggars. But it is only when the officer happens to be a Republican, that it is necessary to see whether his surety is a man of straw or a reality! Mr. WIGAND had to take up his "carpet-bag" this morning, however, and travel at the point of the bayonet, and Mr. WINNIE, a Northern resident of some wealth, but of more Democratic proclivities, took his place. And all this was done to please men who, were the Howard amendment enforced, would not be in office, and whose only object is to oppress "Radicals."

There is a great commotion among the Police, growing out of the fact that Mayor CAHOON has removed a dozen or so of the most bitter and intractable of them, who delighted more in talking politics than in doing their duty, and replaced them by white men equally worthy, who are good Republicans. A terrible wail went up from the knights of the club, and they held a grand indignation meeting to denounce the Mayor—but his withers are unwrung, no matter how much *they* may wince. The Republicans are determined that their party shall be treated with respect, at least by those over whom they have control, or off go their heads. A great many more of the force will follow in a few days their decapitated brethren. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and the party here is acting upon that principle. They are determined in future neither to ask for quarter nor to give it.

What they want here is an able and fearless journal to tell the world the truth, to combat the slanders and reply to the calumnies of the Democratic papers, and sustain the weak-kneed and faltering. The Democratic journals have full sway, as well in the capital as in the rural portions of the State; can publish any statement or make any assertion they see fit without fear of contradiction, for there is no Radical paper, worthy the name of such, to expose their mendacity, correct their errors, or contradict their statements. From all parts of the State their papers are filled with correspondence containing the most erroneous statements of facts, the most unblushing reports of outrages said to be committed, and the most garbled and partial accounts of real occurrences, such as murders, riots, rows, mobs, rencontres, fights, thefts, (always by negroes,) which there is no means of contradicting, for the want of a free and untrammeled Press. "Error is never dangerous when truth is free to combat it," is an old maxim; but truth is not free to combat it in this section. Give us a free, fair and unbiased Press, say the Radicals, and we ask for nothing more—not a Press filled with bitter tirades of abuse, teeming with denunciation and calumny, and stirring up the minds of one portion of the people against another, like that of the South.

## HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

### Reception of the Republican Candidate for Governor by His Friends and Neighbors—An Immense Demonstration and Cordial Greeting.

*From the Troy Times, July 25.*

Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Republican candidate for Governor, arrived home from Washington at 9:30 o'clock last evening, and was met at the depot by an immense assemblage of his fellow-citizens, who extended to him one of the most enthusiastic and earnest receptions ever accorded to a public man in any city in the Union. It was an overwhelming proof of the affection entertained for the distinguished gentleman by his neighbors and friends—those who know him best and have the fullest appreciation of his character and life—and as such will long be remembered not only by the grateful recipient, but by those who in honoring him honored themselves.

When Mr. GRISWOLD presented himself upon the platform of the car, in company with Hon. THOMAS COLEMAN, JAMES FORSYTH, BENJAMIN H. HALL and others, the cheers with which he was greeted were of the most prolonged and deafening character. Ten thousand voices joined in the glad shout of welcome. With some difficulty Mr. GRISWOLD was escorted to his carriage, and after he was seated, a procession, completely filling the street was formed, and the entire crowd marched down to the residence of Mr. GRISWOLD. The route was one grand ovation; bonfires lighted the streets, Roman candles were discharged, private residences were illuminated, and a season of general jubilee and rejoicing was indulged in. The residences surrounding Washington Park, where Mr. GRISWOLD resides, were generally illuminated. Arrived at Mr. GRISWOLD's house, the Police opened a passage for him, and in company with Mr. TOWNSEND, Mr. FRANCIS, B. H. HALL, GEO. W. DEMERS and other prominent gentlemen, Mr. GRISWOLD appeared upon the balcony, where he was greeted with cheer upon cheer, the loudest and most vigorous of which was in response to a call for "three cheers for the next Governor of the Empire State." As soon as quiet was partially restored, Hon. M. I. TOWNSEND welcomed Mr. GRISWOLD in a hearty, eloquent and appropriate speech, as follows:

### WELCOME BY MR. TOWNSEND.

MR. GRISWOLD: I have been commissioned by the citizens of Troy to perform one of the most pleasing tasks that ever devolved upon me, and that is to welcome home Troy's most illustrious living son. You have passed your life from boyhood in our midst; our citizens have seen for years your incomings and outgoings; years since we honored you with the Chief Magistracy of our City. You discharged the duties of that office to universal acceptation. At the commencement of our national troubles a political party nominated you as its candidate for Member of Congress. In accepting that nomination you announced that, if elected, you should discharge your duty as a patriot and not as a partisan. Most nobly has that pledge been redeemed. For the last seven years Troy has looked with pride upon the official action of her Member of Congress. The State, too, has not been unmindful of the intelligence and patriotism which has controlled his action; but, Sir, our pride has not been kindled merely by witnessing the manner in which you have discharged your official duties. It has so happened that your name, coupled with that of the immortal ERICSSON, has secured a conspicuous place in the history of your country. In constructing and equipping the *Monitor* from your private means you have emulated those patriotic Englishmen who, seeing their country imperiled by the so-called invincible Spanish armada, fitted out ships and manned them at their own expense, and then fought the enemies of England by private energy and with private capital; and the names of ERICSSON and GRISWOLD shall in all future time stand side by side with those of such men as SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, whose patriotism has rendered them immortal. The State of New-York concurs with me in the views which I have expressed, and in your absence at Washington the Republican Convention of the State have named you for their candidate as our next Chief Magistrate. We confidently believe that that selection will be ratified by the people. But we meet to-night, Sir, not so much as politicians as friends and fellow-citizens. We meet, Sir, to give you a cordial welcome to your home. We meet to express the love and affection which smile upon you from the blazing lights in the windows of your neighbors' houses; and to say to you from the fullness of our hearts, "God bless you, JOHN A. GRISWOLD."

### REPLY OF MR. GRISWOLD.

Mr. GRISWOLD, in response, spoke substantially as follows:

All men in this life are to a great degree dependent upon the kind assistance of friends, and few men have received more repeated evidences of the friendship and esteem of their neighbors and fellow-citizens than I have. Such evidences have been extended not alone in a general way, but by the partiality and kindness of my friends, I have been, as you have remarked, elevated to positions of trust and responsibility, and for three successive terms, at a period in the history of our country which in its importance eclipsed all others, was delegated to represent this large and important district in the councils of the nation. Now, by the same kindly and disinterested friendship, I have been selected by the representatives of one of the great parties of the day as the nominee of that party for the office of Chief Magistrate of a State so vast and important as that of New-York, with its 4,000,000 of inhabitants, one-tenth the population of the entire country. I must be permitted to remark that it was by no solicitation of my own, and through means of which I am entirely ignorant, that this distinguished honor was conferred upon me. In view of all these evidences of partiality and confidence, I feel that I have a right to entertain a due sense of pride and gratification. If I shall be able thus to retain in the future as I have in the past the confidence and approbation of my fellow-citizens, I shall feel more than compensated for my labors and interest in the public welfare. We are now embarking in a political campaign, the consequences of which are fraught with momentous results; but this is no occasion for the discussion of the issues involved. I will not say one word that might by possibility grate harshly upon the feelings of any individual in this immense multitude, made up, it may be, of members of the two political parties. I can but regard this as a home greeting of neighbors and friends; and I can hardly find language to express my thanks for the warmth and heartiness with which you have all greeted me on this occasion. I believe in the intelligence, the integrity and stability of the American people; and under their guidance and direction I have full faith in the continued greatness and future prosperity of our State and country. I beg, gentlemen, to take leave of you, again expressing my thanks for your consideration and kindness.

The speech of Mr. GRISWOLD, like that of Mr. TOWNSEND, was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering. Prof. BAERMAN, being called upon, followed in a brief speech, pledging the hearty support of the Germans of the State to Mr. GRISWOLD, and was succeeded by GEO. W. DEMARS. B. H. HALL was next called upon and made an eloquent address. When he had finished, the crowd dispersed with cheers for "GRANT and GRISWOLD," though, at a still later hour in the evening, a few personal friends prolonged the reception by repeatedly serenading Mr. GRISWOLD, making the assurance of the public regard for him as a man and a citizen doubly and trebly sure.

## GEORGIA.

### Reconstruction of the State and Inauguration of Gov. Bullock—Speech by Gen. Meade.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* of the 23d inst. describes, with an extensive display of large type, the inauguration of Hon. RUFUS B. BULLOCK as Governor of Georgia, on Wednesday, and the reception at the National Hotel, which followed the official ceremonies. It says:

It being known that RUFUS B. BULLOCK, the Governor elect, would be inaugurated at 12 o'clock, at an early hour all who could procure tickets of admission were seen wending their way to the Representatives' Hall. All the desks had been removed from the hall of the House, and the whole floor occupied by chairs as closely as possible for the audience to be seated. By 11 o'clock these seats were all occupied, and the gallery literally crowded, and every available foot of standing room had its occupants. Numbers of ladies were present. Hundreds who would gladly have been spectators found themselves utterly unable to enter the Capitol.

At 11:45 the House was called to order by Speaker MCWHORTER, and Mr. HUDSON, of Harris County, introduced the following:

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House be directed to inform the Senate that the House is now ready to receive the Senate in its Hall, for the purpose of inaugurating the Governor elect.

This resolution was adopted unanimously and with applause.

While the clerk was in the performance of this duty, the members of Gen. MEADE's staff, the members of Gen. SIBLEY's staff and the officers of the Post entered the Hall and occupied seats that had been reserved for them on the right of the Speaker's stand. Among them we observed Gen. WILLIAM MCKEE DUNN, Judge-Advocate of the Third Military District, and Col. SWEENEY, Commandant of the Post of Atlanta. At 12 o'clock precisely three raps of the Speaker's gavel brought the House to its feet, and announced the arrival of the Governor elect and the Senate. The Governor elect entered the Hall, accompanied by JOSEPH E. BROWN, Ex-Governor of Georgia. Govs. BULLOCK and BROWN were followed immediately by Hon. JOHN ERSKINE, Judge of the United States District and Circuit Courts for Georgia, accompanied by Gen. MEADE. The Judge was clad in his judicial robes. Next were Hon. B. CONLEY, President of the Senate, and Gen. C. C. SIBLEY, Commander of the District of Georgia. These were followed by the Senate in a body, most of whom had to remain standing during the ceremony of inauguration. Gov. BULLOCK, Ex-Gov. BROWN, Judge ERSKINE, Gen. MEADE and Mr. CONLEY, President of the Senate, occupied the Speaker's stand. While this was going on the crowd arose and applauded.

### GOV. BULLOCK'S INAUGURAL.

As soon as quiet was fully restored the Governor elect arose, and in a firm, distinct enunciation, delivered the following inaugural address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS, SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES: We are assembled here to-day under the fostering care and protection of our General Government. Through its clemency we are permitted to inaugurate a civil Government for our State that will supersede the military power which has been supreme in our midst since the failure of an attempt to establish the sovereignty of separate States, in opposition to the Constitution and Union framed by the people of the United States. The misfortunes that have followed a misapprehension of the allegiance due by the individual citizen have become a part of our history, and need only be referred to when there may be danger of its repetition. We have good reason to congratulate ourselves that we have so rapidly abandoned our erroneous opinions; and that, under the benign influence of the liberal laws of Congress, we have progressed successfully toward a restoration to our proper place in the Union. And especially should we rejoice that this has been accomplished, notwithstanding that in pursuit of a proper policy, we have been distracted and divided among ourselves by the failure of the National Executive to act in harmony with the will of the people constitutionally expressed. Only twelve months ago a number of citizens assembled in this city and framed a political organization in sympathy with the principles and the policy of a majority of the people of the whole country, and to-day we witness what has been accomplished through the agency of that patriotic body—the Union Republican Party. A Constitution has been adopted that guarantees to all free and universal education; equal, political and social rights; and restores to us self-government. It should not be forgotten that this Constitution has been framed by delegates who were elected under the law which gave the bondman the irresistible weapon of the ballot. The wisdom and moderation with which this privilege has been exercised should overcome all prejudice, quiet all fears, and lead us to appreciate the justice of enfranchising the freedmen. With a territory of magnificent proportions, unsurpassed in richness of natural resources, we have but to apply ourselves to its development to reap a bounteous reward. By united efforts in the enforcement of civil law, securing to every one the lawful expression of their political opinions, and the enjoyment of the results of their labor, we will invite within our borders an increased population to share with us the comforts of our climate and the wealth of our agricultural and mineral productions. Humbly trusting in the sustaining grace of the Great Ruler of all, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the high position to which you have elected me, by a strict adherence to the provisions of the Constitution, and in such a manner as to bring upon us His blessing in a peaceful progressive prosperity.

The address was frequently interrupted by loud bursts of applause. At its conclusion the applause was vociferous. At the close of the address the Governor announced that he was ready to take the oath of office at the hands of the judicial representative of the United States. Thereupon Judge ERSKINE arose, and the Governor having laid his hand upon a Bible, the oath was read to him from the new Constitution of the State, which he distinctly pronounced after the Judge, thus sealing, as it were, his obligation to use his office wisely and well for the good of the people who have elevated him to the position. While looking upon his open, honest face, he could not doubt that he so considered his obligations. The President of the Senate then proclaimed RUFUS B. BULLOCK Governor of the State of Georgia, for four years from the date of his inauguration.

### THE DINNER.

After the ceremony of inauguration was concluded, the Governor returned to his apartments at the National Hotel. Thither a large number of his friends followed him and a reception was improvised. Quite a number called, among them many of the most distinguished men of the State, and warm congratulations were passed. While congratulations were progressing, Mr. E. B. POND, proprietor of the National, was by no means idle. He and his assistants were hard at work, and very soon improvised one of the most elegant banquets ever spread in Atlanta, to which the Governor and his guests were invited. The tables were soon surrounded, and here the good feeling fairly overflowed.

### RESPONSE BY GEN. MEADE.

The first toast was to the military, to which Gen. MEADE responded in an eloquent and brilliant speech, which was received with rounds of applause. The General said:

GENTLEMEN: As the senior military officer present, it becomes my duty to respond to the complimentary toast just offered by His Excellency the Governor of the State of Georgia, and so courteously received by you. And in speaking on my behalf and that of every officer present, I am sure I can say that it is with the greatest satisfaction and pleasure that we yield to the civil authorities that power which, under the law, it has, until this day, been our duty to exercise. And I know I can go further and say that in the discharge of the delicate, embarrassing, and often painful duties which we have been called on to perform under a law which had no reference to our volition, our public or private opinions, that we have been guided by a conscientious desire to do what our judgments dictate to be right, and only to do what we considered right, regardless of personal or political considerations. No one in this whole land is more rejoiced at the restoration of civil authority; no one regrets more the emergency which for a time required it should be subordinate to the military; no one prays more earnestly that it may never again be deemed necessary to place the military paramount to the civil power, than does the humble individual who now addresses you. And I feel confident, gentlemen, as well-wishers of our beloved country, you will all unite with me in praying for the prosperity and success of the administration of the Governor, this day inaugurated—in asking God's blessing on him and his efforts so as to administer the affairs of the State with wisdom, prudence and moderation, that peace and prosperity may reign throughout the land, and the people of Georgia be restored to the beneficent sway of civil law—the only law that should be supreme—may be led by the enjoyment of the blessings which follow a good Government, to forget the wounds of the past, and that they ever were under military rule.

Gentlemen, I conclude with giving you the health of His Excellency the Governor of Georgia.

The Governor responded to the sentiment in an elegant and feeling speech, plainly showing how sincerely he felt the position he occupied, and the high and responsible duties resting upon him.

Other toasts followed, and speeches were made by Gen. WM. M. DUNN, Hon. HIRAM WARNER, Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench of Georgia, Ex-Gov. BROWN, Judge O. A. LOCHRANE, of Macon, Judge ERSKINE and Hon. H. K. MCKAY, all of which were breathings of rejoicing over the restoration of civil law and the return of Georgia to the Union.

Gen. C. C. SIBLEY necessarily absented himself before the conclusion of the banquet; but though absent, he was not forgotten. A toast to him was heartily received. Several distinguished citizens of Georgia were present at this banquet, among them Hon. JAMES L. SEWARD, of Thomas County, who was the "observed of all observers."

### The Democratic Meeting in Atlanta—Spirit of the Ex-Rebel Speakers.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., 23d inst., to the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following account of the speeches at the Democratic Convention in that city on that day:

"The rebel Democracy have for one day at least retaken Atlanta. Their Delegate State Convention assembled this morning, and also their great State mass meeting, the latter of which was a highly successful affair. Large numbers of people commenced coming into the city as early as last evening, and this morning the whole place was alive with shouts of multitudes, the music of bands and the roar of cannon. The Delegate Convention met at 10 A. M. at Davis' Hall, and was organized by calling A. W. REDDING, of Harris County, to the chair. The roll of counties being called, all in the State were represented. A committee was appointed to select permanent officers. While they were out Col. J. B. WEEMS was called on for a speech, who told them that the result of their success in the contest before them would be to expel from Georgia the entire brood of Northern vagrants, Northern rapscallions and Northern paupers, and the Southern miscreants now infesting her. This sentiment was received with the usual complement of rebel yell.

A. J. RAMSEY, of Columbus, made a violently rebel speech, declaring that in the late war the South did nothing but maintain their rights; that the Government wrongfully made war upon her, and that the very day the war commenced the Constitution was overthrown. Mr. CLARKE made a speech pledging himself before God to fight to the last the new Governments that had been set up in the South, and then the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The mass meeting was assembled under a great artificial grove on the public square. Five thousand people were present. BOB TOOMBS, HOWELL COBB and B. H. HILL, the three great leaders of the rebel Democracy, all made speeches. TOOMBS took the broad ground that all the action of the Government in reference to the South for the last three years, was void and of no effect. COBB followed in the same strain, and HILL poured forth a torrent of disloyal malignity and blasphemy which will astonish and alarm the country. The whole spirit of the speeches was violent and revolutionary in the extreme, TOOMBS alone making any pretence of decency or moderation."

### The Adoption of the Fourteenth Article Favored by A. H. Stephens.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era*, of the 22d inst., a Republican paper, says:

"The Hon. A. H. STEPHENS deserves great credit for aiding in the passage of the bill restoring Georgia to the Union. We look upon this as one of the wisest acts of his life. Mr. STEPHENS is a statesman, while Mr. TOOMBS is a mere politician. The one would save the State, while the other would destroy it. Now that we have reconstruction, let us have peace."

A dispatch from Atlanta to the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* (radically Democratic) also says:

"It is reported all over Atlanta, and believed to be certainly a fact, that Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS was in favor of and urged the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and also advocated the striking out of the "Relief" clause from the new State Constitution. He now, it is said, recommends that mutual conciliation be practiced by both sides, and also that there be a studious avoidance of harsh epithets and abusive language on the part of the Democracy toward the Republicans. This reported action of Mr. STEPHENS has caused much surprise here, and elicits some harsh comments.

Mr. STEPHENS' name is now mentioned favorably by a great many as a proper candidate for United States Senator.

To the great surprise of a good many Gen. HOWELL COBB bitterly opposed the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. At one time he was considered as decidedly in favor of its passage, but it has proven to have been a mistake."

### That Mysterious Fenian Congress in Buffalo.

*From the Buffalo Courier, July 25.*

As we intimated a few days ago, an important meeting of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood has been in session this week in our city. The Congress began its recent session on Tuesday last, at the Fenian headquarters, Pearl-street, and closed its meeting last evening. There were present, besides Gen. JOHN O'NEIL, President, and JAS. GIBBONS, of Philadelphia, Vice-President of the Brotherhood, the following gentlemen composing the Senate of the order: P. J. MEEHAN, Editor of the *Irish American*; Hon. J. W. FITZGERALD, of Cincinnati; JOHN CARLETON, of New-Jersey; MICHAEL FINNEGAN, of Michigan; PETER CUNNINGHAM, Utica, N. Y.; E. L. CAREY, of New-York; WILLIAM FLEMING, of Troy; J. C. O'BRIEN, Rochester; F. P. GALLAGHER, Buffalo; T. J. QUINN, Albany; THOS. LAVAN, Cleveland, Ohio; P. BANNON, Louisville, Ky.; P. W. DUNN, Peoria, Ill. Among the gentlemen present, not members of the Senate, were D. O'SULLIVAN, of New-York, Secretary of Civil Affairs; Dr. DONNELLY, of Pittsburg; and Messrs. FINNARTY, BRENNAN, MCWILLIAMS, RAFERTY, KEATING, and others of prominence in the Fenian organization.

At this Congress affairs of the greatest importance to the Brotherhood have been discussed and settled. The communicativeness which formerly prevailed among those high in authority in the organization, no longer enables us to spread before our readers a record of the proceedings, but we are empowered to say that something or other of great moment has been determined upon, and Canada, and the British Empire generally, will see what they will see before long.

### The Crew of the Ram Stonewall at Home.

*From the Washington Star, July 25.*

From some of the crew of the ram *Stonewall*, who have returned to their homes in this city, we learn that they were all discharged at Yokohama, Japan, June 2, except SAMUEL B. ELLIS, (son of JONAS ELLIS, Esq., of this city,) who remains on board as engineer. Capt. BROWN is still in command, and has a crew of ten men detailed from the steam sloop *Monocacy* to keep the ship in order. Many of the crew determined to remain in Yokohama, and some of them have already opened restaurants, barber shops, &c., which are mostly patronized by the foreigners, as there is always a great deal of shipping in the harbor. The crew, when discharged, were paid off in Mexican dollars, which they converted into bills of exchange on London. Besides, they were allowed forty-five days' extra pay, and given free passages home—cabin passage to the officers and steerage passage to the men. The *Stonewall* is still in custody of the American Minister, who awaits the issue now pending between the rival factions of the Japanese Government.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The meteorological department at Central Park furnishes the usual table of interesting statistics. The maximum height of the thermometer during the past week was at 1:30 P. M. of the 19th, when the mercury indicated 90.5; the minimum height was at 3 A. M. of the 22d, when it stood at 66.2; the difference or range being 24.3 degrees. The total distance traveled by the wind during the week was 1,106 miles, being for the day mean 158 miles. There was rain on 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th and 25th; duration, 28 hours and 21 minutes; depth, 4.730 inches; of which depth 3.341 inches fell between the hours of 8:57 P. M. of 24th and 4:18 A. M. of 25th, 7 hours and 21 minutes. Thunder on 19th and 20th, slight.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON's "Paphian Lotion."

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## MARRIED

CLARK—FLINT.—At North Reading, Mass., on Tuesday, July 21, by Rev. T. N. Jones, WILLIAM CLARK, of Savannah, Ga., to CHARLOTTE AMELIA, second daughter of the late Peter G. Flint, Esq. No cards.

## DIED.

BAILEY.—At Newport, R. I., on Friday morning, July 24, MARY STANTON, only daughter of William E. and Harriet B. Bailey, of Brooklyn, aged 8 years, 11 months and 8 days.

BARRE.—At New-Utrecht, L. I., on Sunday morning, July 26, suddenly, of cholera infantum, MAGGIE A., only child of E. Lott and Phebe Barre, aged 1 year, 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the parents on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

CURTIS.—Suddenly, at Chicago, on Wednesday, July 22, ALLEN S. CURTIS, in the 44th year of his age, son of Paul A. Curtis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 28 East 23d-st., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FIELD.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, July 23, MOSES FIELD, of the firm of Field, Palmer & Co.

Funeral on Monday, July 27, from his late residence, No. 24 East Kinney-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FORREST.—On Saturday, July 25, ROBERT FORREST, youngest son of the late William Forrest, of New-York, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 66 State-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3½ P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GLOVER.—At Middleton, Conn., on Friday, July 24, MARY CRUGER, second daughter of Daniel and Ann Mary Glover.

HALSEY.—On Saturday, July 25, in the 35th year of his age, JAMES M. HALSEY.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, corner Johnson and Washington sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 28, at 4 P. M. His friends, those of the family and the members of States' Rights Lodge No. 46, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

LINDEMARK.—On Friday, July 24, JOHN E. LINDEMARK, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Allen-st. Methodist Church, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on First Day, (Sunday,) July 26, MARY C. LOCKWOOD, widow of the late Abraham Lockwood, in the 68th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

MILLER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday evening, July 24, Mrs. MARY ANN MILLER, in the 80th year of her age, formerly of Trenton, N. J.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Rev. D. Henry Miller, D. D., No. 61 Scott-place, this day, (Monday,) at 11 A. M. Trains leave for Elizabeth, N. J., from foot of Liberty-st., at 9:20 A. M. Interment at Yonkers, N. Y., at 4½ P. M. Boat leaves from foot of Harrison-st., New-York, at 3:35 P. M.

☞ Trenton, N. J., and Yonkers, N. Y., papers please copy.

MOSER.—On Saturday morning, July 25, ARTHUR, son of William and Maria Moser, aged 11 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 432 5th-av., on Monday next, July 27, at 2 o'clock.

SEYMOUR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 25, ARTHUR HOE, only son of Robert H. and Helen W. Seymour, aged 13 months.

SMITH.—At Owego, N. Y., on Thursday, July 23, DARWIN A. SMITH, of New-York, aged 46 years.

The remains were taken to Massachusetts for interment.

STANYNOUGHT.—On Friday evening, July 24, of consumption, KATE A., wife of Harvey Stanynought, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 723 Greenwich-st., New-York, this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock noon.

UNDERHILL.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday, July 26, of paralysis, JOHN B. UNDERHILL, in the 78th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the New-Rochelle Depot. Train leaves 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 2:15 P. M.

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## POLITICAL.

THE GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB OF Hoboken, will hold a meeting on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 8 P. M. A. W. TENNEY, Gen. TREMAINE, JOHN Y. FOSTER, and others will speak.

## THE PLAINS.

### The Pennsylvania Editorial Excursion Over the Union Pacific Railroad—Political Feeling in the West.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

OMAHA, Monday, July 20, 1868.

Here we are away on the banks of the Missouri, some sixteen hundred miles west of New-York, with the thermometer ranging some eight or nine degrees higher than I left it in New-York on Wednesday last. As you are aware, the party left the City one day in advance of me, but I reached Chicago early enough on Friday to overhaul them, and with the rest of the party visited all the most attractive sights of that extraordinary village. On my arrival at the Sherman House I had the pleasure of an introduction to the excursionists.

We left Chicago at 3 P. M. by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, two of Pullman's sleeping cars being appropriated for our exclusive use, and here, let me remark, that those cars surpass anything of the kind that I have seen either in the Eastern States or on European railroads; in fact, they offer all the comfort and conveniences of any first-class hotel, and if the Fort Wayne and Chicago road would only add a few of them to their rolling stock, instead of the foul and filthy boxes in which they coop their unfortunate victims, they would promote the comfort of the traveling public, and in the end, I have no doubt, subserve their own interests also. The States of Illinois and Iowa, through which we traveled, presented that view of almost endless prairie which, however grand and magnificent when it first bursts on the beholder, soon becomes tiresome and monotonous in the extreme. We had many very pleasant incidents during the trip, among which I may mention the following as an indication of how the political current runs out here on these western prairies: As we stopped to water the steam-horse at one of the stations, (Clinton, I think,) having ten minutes time, one of our party addressing the crowd on the platform, called for three cheers for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, but being responded to by only a few of the number, some one else asked for three cheers for "ULYSSES the Silent," when the throats of those brawny sons of toil rang out such a shout as not even the men of Tammany in its palmiest days could equal. Finding we were in the right place, we thought a good campaign song would be just the thing for the occasion, and as Mr. FRANK WELLS, of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, had already composed one since leaving Chicago, we all took hold, and gave it with a vim, being accompanied on the parlor organ (which is part of the furniture of the Pullman palace cars on which we traveled) by the composer, who combines in himself the character of musician, poet, wit and punster, and who all the way through has been the life and soul of the party. The words of the song are as follows, which, of course, you will publish or not as you please:

From old Atlantic's rocky shore
 To soft Pacific's coast,
Comes up the chorus o'er and o'er
 From GRANT's unconquered host.
Beneath the flag that waved so long
 In victory, where he lead,
Again goes forth the gallant throng
 While GRANT goes at the head.

  Firm! firm! steady! where our chieftain towers;
  Let SEYMOUR bear the "Stars and Bars,"
  The "Stars and Stripes" are ours.

The same old fight we fought of yore,
 When GRANT our victories won;
We fight at North and South once more,
 Till freedom's work is done.
For SEYMOUR's "friends," whom once he taught
 In eighteen sixty-three,
Once more unto the ballot brought,
 To break down liberty.
  Firm! firm! steady, &c.

While GRANT and COLFAX lead our line,
 Let BLAIR and SEYMOUR shout,
Though rebels North and South combine,
 Their forces we will rout.
"I cannot be your candidate,"
 Said SEYMOUR—what he meant
Was—what he did not state:
 I cannot be *President.*
  Firm! firm! steady, &c.

This song had a most extraordinary effect in arousing the enthusiasm of the crowd who gave three more hearty cheers for GRANT and COLFAX as the engine screamed and started once again over the prairie which, as we crossed the Mississippi, assumed more of a rolling character interspersed at long intervals with light growths of timber.

After a delightful trip, occupying twenty-six hours, we reached Council Bluffs, on the east bank of the Missouri, and crossed over on one of those crazy old boats that it seemed to us a mystery was not carried away by the current, which was quite rapid, as the water is at present rather higher than usual at this season. And now we are in Omaha, Nebraska, the home of GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, or at least the place where he has laid the foundation of that fortune of thirty millions, which he says he will be worth in ten years from now. Well, be that as it may, I'm of opinion that GEO FRANCIS has made *wilder* statements than the above, wild as that may seem; for my part I'm a believer in the future greatness of this City of Omaha. I have seen quite enough already to satisfy me that it is not one of those mushroom towns that grow up so rapidly in the Western country and then as rapidly decline. Its position alone, with the broad expanse of the Missouri in its front, and backed for miles and miles with some of the finest rolling prairie land in the world, must, on the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, place it second only to Chicago and St. Louis among the cities of the West. I will not, in this letter, give you the facts and figures on which I base this prophecy, but will reserve them for another occasion.

We leave early to-morrow morning for as far west as the road is finished. I shall probably date my next letter from Cheyenne. The citizens of Omaha, as I write, are having a grand Republican rally for the indorsement of GRANT and COLFAX, to which our party are invited, and of which I shall advise you presently. E. C. S.

## THE TRAGEDY IN SAVANNAH.

### The Killing of Col. William R. Hopkins in a Bar-Room—Particulars of the Affair.

*From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, July 22.*

About 9 o'clock last evening WILLIAM ROBERT HOPKINS, the youngest son of Col. CHARLES H. HOPKINS, was shot and almost instantly killed by Mr. ISAAC RUSSELL, in the bar-room of FRANK YEAGER. The circumstances relating to the affair are, as near as we can learn, as follows:

The deceased had been drinking during the evening, and, just previous to the occurrence which cost him his life, he had had a difficulty in the street. A man named COLLINS was with him, and Mr. HOPKINS caught and pulled him to the ground, COLLINS falling on top. Some negroes who were standing about thought COLLINS was beating HOPKINS, and they came up and knocked him off. A scuffle ensued, in the course of which COLLINS had his leg broken. He was conveyed home, and Dr. ROGERS attended him.

The deceased then went into YEAGER's bar-room, considerably excited, and apparently very much under the influence of liquor. A few minutes previous Mr. RUSSELL had left his residence on Gaston-street, and had gone to the saloon to meet his brother RICHARD, who he thought was there. This was not the case, however, and Mr. RUSSELL took a seat in the room, and asked for some soda. It was about at this time that HOPKINS came in. He had entertained feelings of hostility toward Mr. RUSSELL on account of the latter having been the officer who arrested him on a charge of murder, and on entering the door said something about the —— rebel trying to arrest him, and then turned towards Mr. RUSSELL and remarked, "There's one of these rebels here." Mr. RUSSELL arose from his seat and said, "I don't want anything to do with you, Mr. HOPKINS," and was in the act of sitting down again when HOPKINS sprang forward and struck him once or twice on top of the head with the butt of a pistol. Mr. RUSSELL then clutched him, drew his pistol and fired four shots in succession, each of which struck the deceased. At the fourth shot a person in the bar-room caught him as he was falling to the floor. He expired almost instantly. Dr. ROGERS, who was in the neighborhood and heard the shooting, repaired to the scene and had the body sent home to the late residence of deceased. Mr. RUSSELL walked out and delivered himself up to Policeman METZGER, who took him to the County Jail, where he now is.

Three of the shots struck deceased just below the nipple of the left breast, and are about an inch apart, and in the form of an acute-angled triangle, with the base uppermost. The balls evidently penetrated the heart. The fourth ball struck upon the same side, entering the body just below the clavicle or collar bone. There was little external hemorrhage.

The body was followed to the house by a large crowd of negroes, which was momentarily being augmented by fresh arrivals from all quarters, the news having spread like wildfire. They rushed up the street, crying "Rally! Rally!" and uttering threats of vengeance. They remained in front of the Hopkins residence for some time, and then moved off with the design of attacking Mr. PHILLIP M. RUSSELL's house, on Gaston street. A crowd of some two or three hundred of them gathered in front of it, and the danger of an outbreak was imminent. Officers of the police and numbers of the friends of that gentleman arrived every moment, and the negroes gradually dispersed. Heavy guards were thrown out about the neighborhood, and were kept up during the night. An attack upon the jail having also been threatened, a force was so disposed as to protect that institution. The excitement occasioned by the affair was intense throughout the city, and the rumors of an attack upon Mr. RUSSELL's residence having spread, white men could be seen until a late hour, coming from every direction, and all moving toward the point of chief interest.

The distress caused in the family of deceased upon the arrival of his body was very great. His father is in Atlanta, and a telegram was immediately sent to notify him of the death of his son.

Deceased was well known in this city, and at the last election he was elected to the office of Tax Receiver of Chatham County. He was about 22 years of age. Mr. RUSSELL is known throughout the entire community as one of the sons of PHILIP M. RUSSELL, Esq., and is one of the county constables. Dr. R. P. MYERS waited upon him at the jail and dressed the wound upon his head, which was a contused wound of the scalp—painful but not dangerous. It bled profusely. By appearance it was thought that he had been struck two or three times.

His Honor Mayor ANDERSON was promptly informed of the occurrence, and at once instituted measures for the preservation of the public peace and the prevention of any outbreak. He visited the scene of the occurrence, and had the Police force so disposed as to render effective service in case of need. The above are substantially the facts in the case as related by those who witnessed the occurrence. All unite in saying that the attack was wholly unprovoked by Mr. RUSSELL, and that he acted entirely in self-defence.

### Gen. Sheridan's Opinion of Gen. Grant.

Gen. SHERIDAN, in a private letter to a friend, recently wrote as follows:

"It is, perhaps, needless for me to tell you how light my heart is on account of the glorious record, in front of which Gen. GRANT now stands before the country. The country now begins to appreciate that his was the only hand which patted me on the shoulder and gave me encouragement, when I, almost alone, stuck up my little battle flag at New-Orleans to assist a second time in saving the country and preserving the record of our soldiers. Had GRANT, SHERMAN, and myself and others, gone over to the enemy, much darkness would have come upon the land. Two solutions were necessary for the settlement of the rebellion. The first was to take away from it its military strength. That was done at Appomattox. The second, to take away its political strength. That will be done next November. It will be a short campaign, but as decisive as Appomattox."

### Railroad Consolidation in Connecticut Defeated.

*From the New-Haven Journal and Courier, July 23.*

In the Senate yesterday the resolution reported by the Railroad Committee, providing for the consolidation of the New-York and New-Haven, the New-Haven and Hartford, and the New-Haven and New-London Railroads, was defeated by a vote of 12 to 8. All the eastern and central portion of the State voted against it, except SCOTT, of the Eighth, and ROGERS, of the Fifth Districts. The measure was supposed to be stronger in the Senate than in the House, and it is therefore probable that the action taken yesterday entirely kills the bill for this session. The resolution was sent into the House in the afternoon, and was rejected there without any attempt to support it on the part of its friends.

The Charleston *Courier* rejoices that in South Carolina the bayonet is no longer over an unarmed and defenceless people, and it expresses the belief that civil Radical rule will soon cease before the ballot.

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IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

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R. H. LOWRY,
HENRY CROSSMAN,
JOHN W. MOTT,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
GEORGE B. CARHART,
R. M. HENING,
EDWIN PARSONS,
JOHN W. MOTT, President.

**CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.**

CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

**NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:**

Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.

Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted.

B. E. SMITH, President.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 10, 1868.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON** or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will pay at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., City of New-York, all dividend scrip heretofore issued by the Company and yet outstanding, and the accrued interest thereon up to the time the same is presented for payment, provided presentment is made on or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, and that from and after that date the said scrip will cease to draw interest.

Signed at Dubuque this 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.
C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer,
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

**TO INVESTORS.**—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**FISK & HATCH**
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Persons keep Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

**FRANK & GANS,**
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.
FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

**MANNING & DE FOREST,**
NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

**DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,**
No. 18 Wall St.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR
TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

**BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,**
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

**TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,** OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT. FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,750,000
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until TUESDAY, July 28, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," authorized by the 7th section of chapter 565 of the Laws of 1865, and by a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, adopted June 19, 1868. The said stock is to provide means for the payment of damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of laying out a road or public drive between 59th and 155th sts., as per report of said Commissioners, confirmed by the Supreme Court, June 15, 1868, and the expenses, charges, and disbursements in same matter. The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, in the year 1908. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the County require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 16, 1868.

**PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.**

The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.

JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

**FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.**

For sale, $150,000 seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the South Side Railroad, Long Island.

These bonds are only for fifty per cent. of the cost of the road, which is now running from South 7th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip, and doing a large business.

KETCHAM & CLARK,
Bankers,
No. 68 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

**IOWA COUNTY BONDS.**

Highest market price paid for Bonds of principal counties in State of Iowa. Ninety cents flat paid for Bonds of Rock Island County, State of Illinois, by SARGENT & FISKE, Bankers, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

**OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.**—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.

W. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

**TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF** the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:

Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors,

D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

**NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS** of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1868.

**THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE AUG.** 1, prox., on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company Income Bonds, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 48 Wall-st., instead of at the American Exchange National Bank as heretofore. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J.,
July 21, 1868.

**THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORT-**gage bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York. WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

**A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS** of the New-York Economical Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Fulton-st., on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $32,000, and for the annual election of Trustees.

A. STODDART, Secretary.

**SOUTHERN SECURITIES.**—SOUTH CAROLINA 6s, Alabama 8s, Louisiana 6s, New-Orleans and Jackson First Mortgage 8s, Atlantic and Gulf First Mortgage 7s, Louisiana Six Per Cent. Levee Bonds, Memphis and Charleston Stock. For sale by

J. M. WEITH & CO.,
No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

**VIRGINIA COUPONS WANTED.**—THE highest market rate paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana past due coupons by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

## FINANCIAL

**THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY**
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

**LETTERS OF CREDIT**
For Travelers Abroad.

**Howes & Macy, Bankers,**
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

*Issue letters of Credit to travelers on JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, available in all the principal towns and cities in Europe.*

Four per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits.

**HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,**
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

**WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,**
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS,**
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN AT 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
NOW RECEIVED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN EXCHANGE FOR THE GOLD-BEARING BONDS HELD AS SECURITY FOR CIRCULATING NOTES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

These bonds possess the same qualities as all other Government bonds, except that, during the suspension of specie payments, the interest is payable in lawful money. They have the very great advantage of having positively thirty years to run, at 6 per cent. interest, which cannot be changed. On the resumption of specie payments, they will undoubtedly bear the highest premium of any of the Government loans. For sale by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., No. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

**THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE** bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, at the New-York office of the Company.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,**
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
between 26th and 27th sts.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on deposits, free from Government tax.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED now draws interest from Aug. 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**
No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.**
NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY.

Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 draws interest from the 1st of August. Six per Cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

**SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,**
ESTABLISHED 1853.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 8.
INTEREST FROM AUG. 1.

Rate, Six per Cent., free of tax.
5 cents to $10,000 received.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

**MARKET SAVINGS BANK,**
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., N. Y.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

All deposits made on or before the 1st day of August next, will draw interest from Aug. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

**FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,**
CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 42D-ST.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT, FREE OF TAX.

Money deposited in any month begins to draw interest on the first of the following month.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.**
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $3,173,918 95.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV.,** corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President,
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

**TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE OF BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 173 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

**TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

**STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.**
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

**THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.**

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, July 15, 1868.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

HENRY KIPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

**THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS** Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after Aug. 1, 1868.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to Aug. 2, 1868.

By order. E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

**DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE** Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after July 20, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

**DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS** bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst., to the 10th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE** per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

**GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,** No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst. WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

**BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.**
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 22, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL.......$200,000
SURPLUS.......130,423

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free from tax, payable on the first day of August, 1868. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.

**OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid in so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

**IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.......$200,000 00
SURPLUS.......130,233 38
NET ASSETS, JULY 1, 1868.......$330,233 38

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government Tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

**ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,**
No. 166 Broadway.

Cash Capital.......$150,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1868.......64,762 22
Total.......$214,762 22

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

**STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
Office No. 117 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, is payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

**ARE YOU INSURED?**

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., free of tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books closed from July 26 to Aug. 1, 1868.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF** Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

*Resolved,* That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.

*Resolved,* That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.

*Resolved,* That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1868.

**THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.**—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF** Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1868.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS** Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and one-half per cent., payable Aug. 3, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. until Aug. 4. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

**THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS** Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th July instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1868.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS** Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent, free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the first day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant and opened on the 1st proximo.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON** the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 3d day of August next.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA R. R. CO., OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. IN** cash, free of United States Government tax, will be paid on the common stock of this Company from the earnings of the current fiscal year, on the 15th day of August next.

The transfer books for the common stock will be closed on the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 17th prox. at 10 A. M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS** been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 122 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.

**A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. HAS** this day been declared, (from the earnings of the past three months,) payable on the 1st of August.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INS. CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, COR. LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.

**THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND** of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.,** free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on the 1st of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next.

Transfer book will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st proximo. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WHITE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George W. White, of Flatbush, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1868.

E. B. ELWOOD, Assignee,
jy27-law3wM* No. 71 Broadway.

**NO. 1,455.—IN THE UNITED STATES DIS-**trict Court, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN S. VAN WINKLE, and EDWARD H. VAN WINKLE, JR., bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John S. Van Winkle and Edward H. Van Winkle, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1868.

EDWARD H. VAN WINKLE, Assignee.
jy27-law3wM* No. 25 West 9th-st., New-York City.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES McBRIEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles McBrien, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who, to wit, on the 25th day of May, 1868, has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24 day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy27-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of VAN WEST TALMAGE, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of August, A.D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 27, 1868.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY H. WATTS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 27, 1868.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE** 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN F. TALMAGE, of the town of Bound Brook, County of Somerset, State of New-Jersey, and carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 27, 1868.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC SHERWOOD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 27, 1868.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. KIRK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William M. Kirk, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1868.

jy27-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of H. FRISBIE BURCHARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by H. Frisbie Burchard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1868.

jy27-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. SON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John P. Son, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of August, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1868.

jy27-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES SPORBORG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Moses Sporborg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1868.

jy27-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MERRILL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph Merrill, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of July, 1868.

jy20-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLOTTE KIRK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charlotte Kirk, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1868.

jy20-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB H. MILLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jacob H. Miller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of August, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Hon. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of July, 1868.

jy20-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE H. TILTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 17th day of July, A. D. 1868.

jy20-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES W. LAWRENCE, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles W. Lawrence, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 11th day of July, A. D. 1868. BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee,

jy13-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 509.—In the matter of ABEL DOWNS, a bankrupt.—By order of said Court.—Notice is hereby given according to law to all creditors of the said bankrupt to appear on the 17th day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court, at the United States Court Rooms at Buffalo, in said district, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. Dated Buffalo, July 15, 1868. M. P. FILLMORE, Clerk.

A. P. ROSE, Attorney. jy20-law3wM.

**NO. 1,551.—IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT** Court Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB STADEKER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Stadeker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 24th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy27-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK PIATT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank Piatt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of May, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy27-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$50 REWARD.**—STOLEN ON THE 24TH INST., from No. 4 Hanson-place, 2d-av., Harlem, a patent lever GOLD WATCH, large size, open enameled face, back engine turned, No. 2,674, John Moncas, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid for its recovery and no questions asked.

**$10 REWARD.**—LOST—A MEERSCHAUM pipe. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at JOHN SCHAFFER'S, Greenpoint-av., opposite Eckford-st., Greenpoint, L. I.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer, a situation; can give unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability; has a daughter of 15; should like to have her with her as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, to take care of children and do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is a good plain sewer, and is willing to go in the country; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 292 10th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., for two days.

**WANTED.**—AN EDUCATED YOUNG GERMAN girl, who speaks English, French and German, desires a position where her services would be useful; she is competent to do all kinds of fine sewing, embroidery, &c., or to instruct children; good references if desired. Can be seen at No. 4 Grand-st., fourth floor.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS FOR A FIRST-CLASS waitress, good cook, American young women for general housework. English women as cooks or chambermaids and waitresses, and servants for all kinds of work, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and faithful person as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 344 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would have no objection to go to the country. Call on Monday at No. 573 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of a child and do chamberwork. Apply at No. 146 1st-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 145 East 22d-st.

**FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER** houses, and others in want of capable and well-recommended male and female help, will find a full supply, for every kind of work, constantly on hand at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

**NEW-YORK EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,** No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., furnishes the best of SERVANTS for every capacity at short notice.

**MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN** servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, in a private family, by a highly respectable English married man; fully understands the care of horses and harness; is a very careful driver, and has long references; will come highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., or by note to F. W.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business thoroughly; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as a farmer or plain vegetable gardener; understands his business and the care and management of horses, and is a good milker; has good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife; he as coachman and groom, and she as cook or laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 4th-av., first floor, up stairs.

**WANTED**—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman; understands his business; City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN a situation as coachman; understands his business; City and country references. Address C. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL** CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent postpaid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED**—A WAITRESS, ALSO A GOOD COOK; also laundress, also a nurse, French or others, and chambermaid and seamstress, for the best families. All servants suited promptly at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

**COOK, A CHAMBERMAID AND A WAITRESS.**—Three servants wanted immediately in a gentleman's family; all must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply this day at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.—The employer can be seen.

**AT BEDELL'S, NO. 330 4TH-AV., ARE** wanted immediately, a number of servants, for situations now open, such as cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, &c., and girls for general housework, for both City and country.

**WANTED**—IN A WHOLESALE BOOK AND stationery store, a young man about 23 years of age as salesman; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN; HE MUST BE A skillful driver, and well recommended in other respects. Such only may apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

**AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL AGENT** WANTED—Unusual opportunity. Address LIFE ENDOWMENT, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post Office.

**WANTED**—AN ASSISTANT CORRESPONDENT in the office of an importer of foreign dry goods. Address with references Box No. 1,752 Post Office, N. Y.

**WANTED**—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, washing and ironing. Apply, with reference, at No. 107 Waverley-place.

**WANTED**—A PORTER IN AN IRON STORE; he must understand weighing and marking. Address Box No. 2,019 Post-office, with references.

**WANTED**—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

**$10 A DAY FOR ALL.**—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,**
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

**MARBLE MANTELS.**—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

**MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS,** HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

**MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS.**—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**—The firm GREENWALD, HELLENBERG & CO. is by mutual consent THIS DAY dissolved. A. HELLENBERG will continue the business and settle the affairs of the Company.

M. GREENWALD,
A. HELLENBERG,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868. A. GRABE.

## MEDICAL.

**TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.**

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

**A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.**—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

**A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED** ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

**DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE** N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY** be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

**DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL** Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

**VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED** by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

**LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED** from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

**THE WORST CASES OF PRIVATE DIS**eases cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., only; medicine to cure or no pay.

**LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. POWERS, NO.** 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause, with or without medicine; circular free.

**DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL** restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

**DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST** cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of 100 pages and advice free.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY** thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

## SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ST. LAURENT | BOCANDE | SATURDAY, Aug. 8 |
| VILLE DE PARIS | SURMONT | SATURDAY, Aug. 22 |
| PEREIRE | DUCHESNE | SATURDAY, Sept. 5 |
| EUROPE | LEMARIE | SATURDAY, Sept. 19 |

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COLUMBIA | Aug. 1 | HIBERNIA | Aug. 22 |
| CALEDONIA | Aug. 8 | EUROPA | Aug. 29 |
| BRITANNIA | Aug. 15 | IOWA | Sept. 5 |

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.

| | |
|---|---|
| COLORADO | WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5 |
| NEBRASKA | WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12 |
| MANHATTAN | WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19 |
| MINNESOTA | WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2 |

From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| JAVA leaves | WEDNESDAY, July 29 |
| AUSTRALASIAN leaves | WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5 |
| SCOTIA leaves | WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12 |
| RUSSIA leaves | WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19 |
| CHINA leaves | WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26 |
| CUBA leaves | WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2 |
| Chief cabin passage | $130 |
| Second cabin passage | 80 |
| TO PARIS. | |
| Chief cabin passage | 145 |

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TARIFA | July 30 | MALTA | Aug. 20 |
| PALMYRA | Aug. 13 | SIBERIA | Aug. 27 |

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF CORK (via Halifax) | TUESDAY, July 28 |
| CITY OF PARIS | SATURDAY, Aug. 1 |
| CITY OF LONDON | SATURDAY, Aug. 8 |
| CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) | TUESDAY, Aug. 11 |
| CITY OF BALTIMORE | SATURDAY, Aug. 15 |

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 50 |

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $45, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.
CIRCASSIAN, Pier 3 N. R., Capt. THOS. ELLIS, July 25
ARIEL, Pier 42 N. R., Capt. J. G. JONES ... Aug. 8
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR ... Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 1.
Per cubic foot, 90 cents; per pound, 1¾ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twenty days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 5. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MARIPOSA | KEMBLE | SATURDAY, Aug. 1 |
| GEO. CROMWELL | VAILL | SATURDAY, Aug. 8 |

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER.
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROMWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Wednesday.

## RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 12 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## DRY GOODS.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Have constantly on hand a large stock of
MOSQUITO NETS
OF UMBRELLA, STANDARD AND
other new and improved models, in
WHITE AND PINK LACE
and Gauze. Also a full assortment of
MOSQUITO BARS AND LACES,
in pink, white and blue, every width,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

R. H. MACY.
We shall keep up through the dull season of Summer a full assortment of
RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
CORSETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
THREAD, LLAMA, AND SHETLAND SHAWLS,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
MILLINERY GOODS.
At our usual low prices, and we sell nothing but first-class goods.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
FROM AUCTION.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
1 CASE BLACK ALPACAS, 62½c., WORTH $1.
1 CASE SCOTCH GINGHAMS 25c., WORTH 50c.
N. B.—SUITS MADE UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE—1,000 PIECES YARD-WIDE FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS AT 20 CENTS PER YARD, COST OVER 40 CENTS TO IMPORT, WILL BE OFFERED THIS WEEK AT T. M. JAMES, NO. 303 GRAND-ST., NEAR ALLEN.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.
At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

FANS—FANS—25 CENTS.
Thread gloves, 25 cents. Hoop skirts, best quality, 75 cents. French wove corsets, whalebone, $1. Dress trimmings, linen collars, handkerchiefs, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

IF ANY PARTY WISHING TO ENTER a good and profitable business, no risk, will make $8,000 to $12,000 a year—nature of business, fresh and salt meats, in market down town—by addressing note to F. A. B., Box No. 143 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

## STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M.
Arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight taken as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Boston, first class | $1 00 |
| To Providence, first class | 50 |

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin) ... $1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M. and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, 25th, 11 A. M. | Saturday, 25th, 6:30 P. M. |
| Sunday, 26th, 8 A. M. | Sunday, 26th, 1:30 P. M. |
| Monday, 27th, 9:30 A. M. | Monday, 27th, 1:30 P. M. |
| Tuesday, 28th, 10 A. M. | Tuesday, 28th, 2 P. M. |
| Wednesday, 29th, 11 A. M. | Wednesday, 29th, 3 P. M. |

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Nyack 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—LEASE, FURNITURE and fixtures of a well established hotel for sale; location central, near Broadway. Particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## PROPOSALS.

"NAVAL SUPPLIES."
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.
Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 31st inst., for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, delivered free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
3 "Longley's" Hoisting Machines, of five tons each.
1 barrel (40 gallons) Siccohast, for drying paints.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
10,000 pounds Candles. The candles to be 8 1-10 inches in length, exclusive of tip, 6 candles to weigh one pound, the melting point to be not less than 140 degrees "Fahrenheit," the wick shall be braided and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27 yarn. The candles to be delivered within 20 days, in good boxes, containing 30 pounds each, and to be in all respects equal to sample at the Navy-yard.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.
GEO. PLUNKETT, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS.—(Specification No. 26.)—In 122d and 123d sts., between 3d and 4th avs. (Specification No. 33.)—In 4th-av., between 59th and 62d sts., with branches, and in 60th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Specification No. 34.)—In 4th-av., between 70th and 74th sts., with branch in 70th-st. (Specification No. 35.)—In Washington-st., between Jane and Horatio sts.; West Waverley-place, between Christopher and West 10th sts.; Watts-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., and Church, between Lispenard and Walker sts. (Specification No. 36.)—In 126th-st., 132d and 133d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. (Specification No. 37.)—In 5th-av., between 52d and 54th sts., with branch in 53d-st. (Specification No. 38.)—Between 110th and 117th sts., and between 1st and 4th avs. (Specification No. 39.)—In 1st-av., from 120th-st. to and through 121st-st., to and near 2d-av. (Specification No. 40.)—In Eldridge-st., between Delancey and Rivington; Clinton, between Broome and Delancey; Columbia, between Delancey and Rivington; Henry, between Governeur and Grand; Monroe, between Jackson and Corlears, and Cherry, between Corlears and East sts.; and (Specification No. 41.)—Unfinished sewers, between 51st and 56th sts., and between 9th av. and Hudson River. PAVEMENTS—viz.: Nicolson pavements, in Franklin-st., between Elm and West Broadway; 19th-st., from 3d to 6th-av.; Irving-place, from 14th to 20th-st.; 6th-av., from 42d to 59th-st.; 33d-st., from 5th to 6th-av.; 24th-st., from Broadway to 6th-av.; Hall-place, from 6th to 7th-st.; and 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Rutherford-place. McGonegal pavement in 21st-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Fisk's concrete pavement in 124th-st., from 3d to 1st-av., and for the completion of the unfinished stone-block pavements in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st., and in 26th-st., from 3d-av. to East River.
The plans for the above works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 7th of August next, at 10 A. M., at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, for supplying that establishment with 500 tons of Lackawanna Coal, egg size, and 5 tons of blacksmith's Coal; the ton to be of 2,240 pounds, the contractor to be a bona fide dealer in coals, and to give bonds to the full amount of money involved.
Proposals will be addressed to Surgeon JAS. C. PALMER, United States Navy, Naval Hospital, New-York.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD WANTED near the sea-shore, where there are but few boarders, for two young ladies. Address, stating terms and references, R. L. M., No. 135 West 22d-st.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain board in a private family at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.; references exchanged. Address Z, Morrisania Post Office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD, AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson; grounds ample, well shaded, extending to the river. Refer to J. L. ANGEVINE, No. 4 Wall-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.
FOR SALE OR TO LET,
A brick dwelling containing twelve rooms, beautifully located, five minutes' walk from Brick Church Station. Apply to GEO. D. CRARY, No. 171 Main-st., Orange, or No. 218 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 18 ACRES OF LAND ON the west bank of the Hudson River, near Nyack, 25 miles from New-York, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; about 500 feet river front, good boating, fishing and bathing. The scenery is among the most beautiful on the river. On the premises is a large French-roof mansion, two neat cottages, (one furnished,) stable and outbuildings; land good and under cultivation, and an abundance of fruit. There are several splendid building sites on the property. For scenery, health and convenience to New-York, this is one of the most desirable places on the river. Price, with furniture, stock, &c., complete, $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 43 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE LOW BY INSTALLMENTS OR exchange, on Staten Island, pretty cottage, 12 rooms, outbuildings, fruit, &c., three acres.
CALLENDER, LAWRENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

| | |
|---|---|
| West 23d-st., four-story high-stoop brick | $30,000 |
| 14th-st., four-story high-stoop brick | 28,000 |
| 45th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone | 55,00 |
| 30th-st., three-story high-stoop brick | 18,500 |

And a large number of other houses desirably located.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

TO LET, CHEAP—IN EAST MORRISANIA—A cottage house, containing nine rooms and garret, marble mantles, heaters and gas; an acre of ground, splendid garden and fruit trees. Apply at the Drug-store, 1st-av., corner of 15th-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—Twelve minutes' walk from Morrisania depot, six minutes from horse cars which connect with 3d-av. Railroad and steamboat for 8th-st. and Peck-slip. Address B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPING—A QUIET, RETIRED, middle-aged couple without children, feel desirous of procuring two unfurnished rooms for the purpose, and believing there are many private families who feel that they would like to reduce expenses, and having more room than they use, this method is taken to bring about the above result; unexceptionable references given and required. Address KNICKERBOCKER, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR LEASE, BY A strictly private family, a high-stoop stone house, unexceptionably located centrally, below 34th-st. Address Post Office Box No. 649, giving terms, location, &c.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

WADAWANUCK HOUSE,
STONINGTON, CONN.
This location possesses the advantages of bathing, fishing, sailing and beautiful drives, and is accessible by Shore Line Railroad, and by steamers.
Address T. M. MASON, Stonington.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

"DIXON HOUSE."
WESTERLY, R. I.
This large, new and elegant Hotel, just completed and furnished throughout in the most thorough manner as a strictly first-class House in every particular, was opened on Thursday, the 18th day of June. Its situation in the pleasant town of Westerly, on the Pawcatuck River, and Shore Line Railroad connecting by small steamer or carriages in forty minutes with "Watch Hill," one of the finest seashore watering places in the country, and it being so easily accessible by the splendid Stonington steamers, or Shore Line Railroad, and the best House between New-York and Boston, offer great inducements to visitors.
The subscriber respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public that this House is not intended as a Summer resort only, but will be kept open throughout the year. ALVIN PEAVEY, Proprietor.
WESTERLY, R. I., June 25, 1868.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $450 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

CARRIER'S PORTABLE FLY AND MUSQUITO NETS,
Used on any bed or crib and carried in a carpet-bag.
A very useful net during the day as a protection against flies where there are children or invalids.
Call and see them, or send for a circular.
AGENTS,
No. 56 Murray-st.

A.—"RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL," ON THE PASSAIC RIVER,
ONLY 45 MINUTES FROM CITY VIA ERIE ROAD,
NOW OPEN,
WITH
ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE
AND
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY; BATHING, BOATING and FISHING. See diagram of rooms, No. 72 Maiden-lane. ISAAC HERBERT, Proprietor.

HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT proprietors will find it for their interest to buy their silver-plated ware, and to have their replating and repairs done at the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., New-York.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—Now open. Address PECONIC HOUSE, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

NO. 55 WEST 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway.—Elegant rooms, en suite, handsomely furnished, to let with first-class board; location very desirable.

WANTED—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, for a single gentleman, in a private French or American family. Address O. A., Box No. 4,105 Post Office.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A ROOM, with board, to a gentleman, at $7 per week. No. 260 West 11th-st.

## FURNITURE.

NEW
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Desire to announce that they have added to their business a
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
in which they will keep the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
we are now prepared to supply
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE
in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.
Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 6th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

## IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHERRY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, July 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 5 Gramercy Park, near 20th-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites in drab cloth, rosewood marble top centre tables, rosewood marble top etagere, mirror back, gilt frame French plate pier mirror and brackets, window shades, rosewood suite in plush, imitation black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, patented enameled cottage suites, gilt frame oval mirrors, mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, mahogany quartettes, mahogany card tables, mahogany divans and chairs in crimson reps, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c.; rockers in plush, rosewood marble top side tables, suites in crimson reps, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, extension table, chairs in green reps, mahogany marble top buffet, rosewood bookcases, chairs in figured worsted, mahogany marble top side-tables, china, crockery, glassware, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HUGHES, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale: The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, by Henry H. Leeds & Miner, auctioneers, on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock at noon, at No. 5 St. John's Lane, in the City of New-York, the following described articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupt, that is to say: One iron safe, Marvin & Co.'s manufacture, office partition, second loft partition, third loft partition, four desks, four seated chairs, one covered green rep chair, couch, wardrobe, carpet, four busts, one bracket, office stool, one clock, three engravings, two water coolers, seven window shades, &c., gong for door, spring, two trucks, two pairs slings, two baskets, two stoves, stove pipe and zinc, large signs and three small signs, letter press and stand, iron chisel and mallet, hammer, hatchet, inkstands, rulers, pads, eraser, water pail, steps or ladder, two hooks, closet for letters, paper cutter, coal scuttle. WM. W. STONE, Assignee of the estate of Joseph Hughes, bankrupt, No. 97 Chambers-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF ACTING-ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H., July 23, 1868.
GOVERNMENT SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of July, 1868, commencing at 11 A. M., at the Government storehouse, Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of desks, chairs, stoves, iron bedsteads, miscellaneous tools, backsacks, axes, shovels, &c., &c., &c.
Terms cash in United States Treasury notes.
The successful bidder will be required to remove the property as soon as possible after the sale.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
W. M. QUIMBY,
Brevet Major and Acting Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army.

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, FORT WOOD, N. Y. H., July 23, 1868.
GOVERNMENT SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of July, 1868, commencing at 11 A. M., at the Government storehouse, Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of stoves, pipe, zinc, hose, tools, hatchets, &c.
Terms cash in United States Treasury notes.
The successful bidder will be required to remove the property as soon as possible after the sale.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
CONSTANT WILLIAMS,
First Lieut. Seventh Inf'y, A. A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, Corner Houston and Greene sts., NEW-YORK CITY, July 23, 1868.
GOVERNMENT SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the Government Pier No. 43 North River, four (4) Mules, (condemned as unfit for Government use,) and a lot of old bunks, chairs, &c. Terms cash. The successful bidders to remove their purchases as soon as practicable.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen., A. Q. M. G.,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE HEATH HOUSE, AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., INCLUDING THE FURNITURE AND 30 ACRES OF LAND.
On THURSDAY, the 6th of August, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, without reserve, rain or shine. Possession to be given 15th of October next.
TERMS—One-fourth cash and the remainder on bond and mortgage for five years.
For full particulars or lithographs of the Hotel, please apply to W. W. MARSH, Executor, at Schooley's Mountain, or to Messrs. CLARK & SCHENCK, Merchants' Hotel, New-York, or to LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, July 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 21 East 16th-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman now abroad, consisting of a general assortment, and made to order by Herbert & Dessoir, comprising parlor, library, dining-room and bedroom furniture.
Full particulars hereafter.

WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, JULY 30.
By order of Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, the Iron Steamer
VIRGIN.
Clyde-built; length, 216 ft.; breadth, 24 ft. 5 in.; depth of hold, 10 ft. 9 in.; tonnage, 441 84-100; engines double oscillating.
For further particulars inquire at the Revenue Cutter office, Custom House.

SIXTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF Scranton coal, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock M., 30,000 tons of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during August, 1868. The sale will be positive.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

OLD BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.—THE buildings now occupying parts of the road or public drive lately laid out between 59th-st. and 155th-st., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, at 9 o'clock A. M., WEDNESDAY, July 29th inst., and on the following days. For catalogues and particulars inquire at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., or at the Museum (Old Arsenal,) Central Park. ANDREW H. GREEN,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1868. Comptroller of the Park.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee,
PARTITION SALE ESTATE OF P. PERIT.
The reserved lots of this estate on 76th-st., between the new boulevard and the new parks laid out by the Central Park Commissioners. Map and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 27, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
144 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing ex steamer *Tarifa*, from Palermo.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866; and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867; hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.

Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues beforementioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.

Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.

Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery in England, made in a cause "HARRIS against JENKINS," GEORGE BEATTIE the younger, formerly of Southwark, in the County of Surrey, England, but late of New-York, in the United States of America, if living, or, if dead, then his issue (if any,) is or are by his or their solicitors, on or before the 2d day of November, 1868, to come in and prove his or their claim or claims to a share of the estate of George Beattie, the testator in the said decree named, at the chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Stuart, No. 13 Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex; or, in default thereof, he or they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. It is believed that the said George Beattie, the younger, left England many years ago, and died at New-York aforesaid on the 8th day of January, 1830. Friday, the 27th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 6th day of June, 1868.
H. F. CHURCH, Chief Clerk.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESTORED
Without medicine or expense.—Dyspepsia, phthisis, nervous and liver complaints cured by DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD. Cures of 70,000 cures, including His Holiness the Pope, Lord Stuart De Decies, the Marchioness of Brehan, &c., sent gratis on demand. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York; also, at T. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway; DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and all grocers, chemists and druggists.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

## ASTROLOGY.

NO IMPOSITION.—MME. ROSS, MEDICAL and business Clairvoyant, tells names and shows likenesses of future husband, and that of her visitor; brings together those long separated. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

## NEWSPAPERS.

THE SUN, TO-MORROW MORNING, will contain the LIST OF LETTERS, officially advertised in the paper having the largest circulation.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. LAST CHANCES. BROUGHAM'S

WALLACK'S.
LAST CHANCES.
BROUGHAM'S
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
BROUGHAM'S
LAST CHANCES.
WALLACK'S.

WALLACK'S. LAST CHANCES. BROUGHAM'S

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. WHEATLEY ... Lessee and Manager
BATEMAN'S
WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA TROUPE,
Mr. H. L. Bateman has the honor to announce, that in consequence of the complete success of BARBE BLEUE, it will be continued every night until further notice.
SECOND WEEK OF
BARBE BLEUE.
Pronounced to be the best and most amusing of Offenbach's works.
IMMENSE SUCCESS of artists, music and mise en scene. MLLE. IRMA,
the charming Boulotte, eulogized by the Press and applauded to the echo by overwhelming audiences.
Miles. LAMBELE and DUCLOS splendidly received.
M. AUJAC, the tenor and deceiver Blue Beard, a furore; pronounced the best ever here.
M. DUCHESNE,
as Popoloni, welcomed back with fervor.
Messrs. LAGRIFFOUL, DARDIGNAC, &c.
BARBE BLEUE. (Blue Beard.)
AN UNEQUALED CHORUS OF 60 VOICES.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
SUPERB BALLET IN FOURTH ACT
by JARRETT & PALMER'S Parisian Ballet Troupe.
BARBE BLEUE.
Reserved seats for sale at the box office, Niblo's Garden, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 7¾.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE, 24TH-ST.
In answer to numerous applicants for positions in the above establishment, it is respectfully intimated that all vacancies are now filled.
JAMES SCHONBERG, Stage Manager.

## MEETINGS.

THE MASTER MASONS OF THE CITY of New-York and vicinity will meet at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., MONDAY, July 27, at 2 P. M. By order of the Master Masons' Association.
J. T. CONOVER, President.

## INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23.
Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 222 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FRIDAY, Sept. 25. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDed 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form *now*. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French Home School for young ladies. Reopens Sept. 16. Especial attention given to modern languages, music and art. Lewis' Gymnastics. The prospectus at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or of Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A.M., Rector.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D.,
President, Elmira, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 699 Broadway, is open day and evening, all Summer, for private instruction in business writing, practical book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, &c.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 119 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

## AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."
G. L. Fox's Great Pantomime, (21st week.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Delightful Marvels, | G. L. FOX | Matchless Dancing, |
| Wonderful Illusions. | as | Offenbach's Music, |
| Ceaseless Fun, | CLOWN. | Gorgeous Scenery, |
| Great Skating. | | Fairy Tricks. |

THE GREAT DANSEUSE, Mlle SANGALI.
Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN'S
LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET FIGHT.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ADMISSION 50c.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS, DALY'S GREAT PICTURE OF NEW-YORK,
FLASH OF LIGHTNING, WILL BE GIVEN FOR
FLASH OF LIGHTNING, A FEW MORE
FLASH OF LIGHTNING, NIGHTS ONLY.
FLASH OF LIGHTNING,
AND A MATINEE SATURDAY.
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS,
IN TRODDEN DOWN, OR UNDER TWO FLAGS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Complimentary testimonial to Mr. JEM WARD, Ex-Champion of England. The wonderful BUISLY FAMILY. Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Joe Coburn, Eph. Horn, Nelse Seymour. BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE.
14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.
First time of Eugene's Operatic Burlesque of
IL TROVATORE,
introducing the great ballet scene of
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES,
with Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, Emmett, Rockefeller, Henry and Dan Bryant.
14th-st. BRYANT'S. 14th-st.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, July 27, at 8,
SEVENTY-FOURTH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. March, "Central Park Garden" | Thomas |
| 2. Overture, "La Gaza Ladra" | Rossini |
| 3. Waltz, "Die Publicisten" | Strauss |
| 4. Grand Fantasie, "Romeo et Juliet" | Gounod |
| 5. Overture, "Tannhaeuser" | Wagner |
| 6. Andante, Fifth Symphony | Beethoven |
| 7. L'invitation a la Dance | Weber |
| 8. Marche Hongroise, "Rakoczy" | Berlioz |
| 9. Entr' Act and Quartette, "Martha" | Flotow |
| 10. Polka, "Papageno" | Stasny |
| 11. Waltz, "Wiener Bon-Bons" | Strauss |
| 12. Quadrille, "Grande Duchesse" | Offenbach |
| CONDUCTOR | THEODORE THOMAS |

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, July 28, at 8,
GRAND EXTRA GALA NIGHT.

AID THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.
Picnic and Moonlight Festival, Post Isaac J. Stevens, No. 39, Grand Army of the Republic, will be held at Funk's Union Park, 63d-st. and 1st-av., on TUESDAY, July 28. Tickets 50c., admitting gentleman and ladies.
JOHN MARSHALL, Commander,
C. S. GRANT, Adjutant,
C. WEYMANN, Chairman.

NATATORIUM.
Prof. HENRY GEBHARD'S private swimming school, hot and cold salt water baths and sea bathing for ladies, gentlemen and children, at the magnificent private Park, foot of East 66th-st. Accommodation by stages for subscribers.

## EXCURSIONS.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain, at greatly reduced rates, combination excursion tickets, via Ithaca, headwaters of Cayuga Lake, Watkins Glen, Avon Springs, Niagara Falls, Toronto and Lake Ontario steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence by daylight, to Montreal, Quebec, Gorham, Boston, Lakes George, Champlain and Memphremagog, Saratoga Springs, Mount Mansfield, White and Franconia Mountains, and all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, Canada, New-England and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway Company, No. 241 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and through the ticket agents at the principal hotels.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, HASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 28 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

## MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

BOOSEY'S PIANO-FORTE TUTOR.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
The best, largest and cheapest ever published; 40 pages, large music size. "Contains all the rudiments and usual instructions besides many pretty pieces that beginners can easily learn."—*New-York Herald.* To be had of all music and book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. BOOSEY'S Tutors and Studies for all instruments, 50 cents each. Catalogues of BOOSEY'S Cheap Musical Publications free.
BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway, New-York.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

## FINE ARTS.

HISTORICAL GROUP,
"THE COUNCIL OF WAR,"
BY JOHN RODGERS. A Statuette Group representing President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Grant in council. Price $25. Also,
"TAKING THE OATH,"
"SCHOOL EXAMINATION,"
"ONE MORE SHOT."
$15 each, and other subjects by same artist. These groups can be packed without extra charge, and sent to any part of the country with entire safety. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 749 Broadway, New-York.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE BOARDING STATION.—The Board of Commissioners, constituted by the act entitled "An act in relation to Quarantine in the Port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine Establishment," passed April 21, 1868, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of an exterior wall and foundation on West Bank, in the Lower Bay of New-York, on which to erect buildings and appurtenances for use as a landing and boarding station, and for the reception and detention of passengers under quarantine, pursuant to chapter 717 of the Laws of 1868, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 7. Such proposals will be received at said office until the tenth (10th) day of August next, at three (3) o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of contract to be entered into, can be ascertained at said office, where blank forms of proposals can be obtained; none others will be considered. The Board will reserve the right to reject any bid or proposal which it does not deem for the interest of the State to accept. WILLIAM A. COBB, President.
H. W. JOHNSON, Secretary and Counsel.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE—Fourth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, No. 61 Chambers-st.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties and taxes therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the last day of August, for the receipt of said duties and taxes. The taxes included in the annual list are special taxes on businesses, trades and professions; and taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and upon income for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868.
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS.—NOTICE is hereby given that 5 per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WM. H. McKINNEY, Water Register.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

MUST BE SOLD—A BAY MARE, 8 YEARS old; sound and kind; can trot in 3; a light no-top three-quarter buggy, harness, whip and blankets, all in perfect order, very cheap, at stables, 8th-st., second door west of 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY OR EXPRESS wagon, nearly new and in good order, for sale cheap. Inquire of D. HERLIN, No. 4 Devoe-st., near Union-av., Williamsburgh.

## TENNESSEE.

### The Democracy and the Freedmen's Bureau—What the Latter has Done for the South—Facts and Figures for Reflection—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tuesday, July 21, 1868.

The Freedmen's Bureau has been the source of vexation and sorrow to the Democracy for some time past. Its object and tendency is contrary to Democratic teaching. It elevates and furthers the interests of a race which has always been the object of Democratic hatred and oppression. Democracy flourishes and grows where ignorance prevails and is fostered. If a grand muster-roll of its forces could be made out there would scarcely be enough who could write their names to witness the his marks which would fill up the great scroll. The New-York Convention would have favored negro suffrage had they not known that for three years past the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, with their corps of white and black teachers, have been abroad in the South working a wonderful change in the condition and future prospects of the negroes. To follow in the lead of such an advance guard would prove fatal to such a party with their platform. It is fit and proper then that Democracy should cry aloud against the Freedmen's Bureau. So dangerous an adversary must be promptly dealt with. Accordingly we find in the New-York platform a formal demand that the Bureau shall be abolished. What is this institution which is so vigorously assailed? It has for three years exercised a healthful and proper influence over a race, which by the fortunes of war, were thrown upon their own resources, at a time when even the white race were anxious and alarmed concerning their future. No one who has been an impartial observer of the results of that guardianship can say that they have not been beneficial alike to the blacks and the white. While the Bureau agents have justly thwarted the evil designs and wishes of mean, prejudiced whites, they have quite as often and quite as willingly aided honest planters in effecting fair and reasonable contracts with their laborers. Where the Bureau has encouraged one indolent, worthless negro it has made good laborers and honest citizens out of half-dozen timid, ignorant blacks. Where it has fed and cared for one black man, it has fed, at least, two helpless or shiftless whites. Where it has spent one dollar to encourage indolence and *insolence*, it has spent five dollars in doing good among destitute, worthy people of both colors, and in giving to the blacks a proper knowledge of their new duties. Where one Bureau agent has endeavored to stir up strife between the races there have been fifty resolute, worthy officers who have stood up manfully and boldly to prevent the trouble which unprincipled ambitious whites have sought to provoke. While there have been many who attempted to make political capital out of their influence over the blacks, there have been just as many who had at heart the true objects of the Bureau and who have labored effectually, I am glad to say, in imparting to the blacks a proper understanding of their position and influencing them to act accordingly. Almost every dollar spent by the Bureau has been so much invested in the peace and prosperity of the South. Where there might have been a bloody, prolonged conflict of races there is now a rooted conciliation which will deepen and strengthen as the future great results of the Bureau's work is attested in the intelligence and manliness of the coming generation. The Democracy have reason to complain because the Bureau has made giant strides in the great work of educating and elevating the great laboring class of the South. Such a result would belie its oft-repeated prophesies and disappoint its fondest hopes. That class of Southern people who share their prejudices and hopes have like reason to complain. The Southern Press may respond to such wishes and pander to such prejudices by misrepresenting the workings and the efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau, but the great result attained refutes their charges. In East Tennessee, Capt. S. WALKER has charge of twenty-two counties, and from his last report I am permitted to copy the following figures: Under the direction of the Bureau there have been in operation twelve efficient schools, numbering 1,000 scholars and 18 teachers. Of this number there are 166 scholars over 16 years old. Out of the 1,000 there are but 94 in the alphabet; there are 54 in the higher branches; 848 advanced readers, and 264 in writing. Forty-three of the whole number were free before the war. The figures above given are certainly creditable, when we reflect that these schools have on the average been open less than two years. Five new schools will be opened next Fall. Of these schools five are supported by the Bureau, five by the United Presbyterian Mission, and two by the Garnett League of Harrisburg, Penn. Out of a population of 3,000 blacks in this city, 550 children are punctual scholars at some of these schools.

In addition to the general direction of these schools Capt. WALKER has done a good work in encouraging the blacks to seek good homes in the country and avoid the towns. Two years ago our street corners were crowded with lazy blacks, to-day they are all at work, very many of them in the country. The whole influence of the Captain has been to further the interests of both races. The man who doubts it must be prejudiced indeed. Twelve months ago, during the exciting gubernatorial campaign, when the amiable BLAIR was speaking in the city, we would have had a terrible and bloody encounter between the blacks and whites had it not been for the prompt, determined, courageous stand taken by Mr. WALKER. Every citizen who recalls the excitement of that night knows what a terrible tragedy would have been enacted but for his interference. The care for abandoned lands, the collecting and disbursing of bounties and many other things are done through the Bureau. This general supervision of the blacks in twenty-two counties is obtained by the Government at the cost of the pay of this Captain, who lost his limb in the battles of the grand old Army of the Potomac, together with other light incidental expenses. The same amount of money could not be better dispensed by the Government. It is right and proper that this institution should soon be discontinued. The blacks have now an equal voice in the Governments of these States and can protect their own interests, and are no more entitled to help than the poorer whites. There is a great work to be done among them, and I would favor liberal aid to them, for the peace and future prosperity of the South demand it. There might have been a white man's bureau to a good effect, but they have always had opportunities of their own which many have failed to improve. When the Democracy cry aloud against the Bureau let its work and its great results be its own vindication.

The Seymour and Blair ratification meeting, on Saturday, was not a great success. The truth is, the party lacks organization, and they feel and admit that there is no hope for success in Tennessee. Col. JNO. BAXTER, who addressed the meeting on Saturday, so stated, and he is by far the astutest calculator and most sanguine of their leaders. Hon. THOS. A. R. NELSON, who espoused JOHNSON's cause so devotedly, and adhered to him in the Convention throughout, refused to attend the meeting. He is not disaffected exactly, but probably hasn't much heart for the work under the leadership of BLAIR.

The new three-story brick block built for the *Whig* is completed, and BROWNLOW, during the campaign at least, will issue a tri-weekly.

Our newspaper fraternity here have set themselves up in the pugilistic business, and are furnishing food and excitement for the small part of the community who delight in such exhibitions. The Ashby-Camp affair has furnished the pretext and the ammunition for a series of bitter personal newspaper quarrels. We have a goodly number of fighting men here, who constantly keep themselves conspicuous, and it is to be hoped now that they will exterminate each other and give this community peace. Gov. BROWNLOW prides himself on growing strong again. He occasionally rides out in his carriage, and some time ago announced an engagement to go out into the Chilhowee Mountains to kill bear. I have anxiously watched the markets, but haven't as yet noticed any drug of the bear meat in them, so I conclude the Governor hasn't had his hunt or hasn't met with much success.

OMEGA.

## SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, which left Aspinwall July 18, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings in specie $213,819, consigned to LEES & WALLER, and $500,000 to H. H. VANDYKE, Assistant United States Treasurer.

### Affairs in the United States of Colombia—Yellow Fever in Nicaragua—News from Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, July 18, 1868.

In Panama matters do not mend much. General distrust of the new revolutionary authorities exists, and everyone is expecting an outbreak. CORREOSO, an uneasy sort of a character, has been made General of the Militia, and the militia is composed entirely of his friends—the negroes. Soldiers are patrolling the streets day and night, and guards are even set around the houses of some of the most respectable citizens, who are suspected of harboring an intention to further a counter-revolution. Besides, there is a general apprehension that CORREOSO himself, who was the head and front of the movement that overthrew the late Government, and made Gen. PONCE Dictator, is perfecting a plan to seize the reins of power now that PONCE is absent in the interior, and that there will be a fight between him and the Dictator on the return of the latter with the "Battalion of Santander." So you see we are in a pretty mess on this "highway of nations." It is quite time the nations clear the road of the turbulent fellows that infest it, and make it safe for travel and commerce.

The steamer *Montigo*, which went down the coast to release Gen. GORTIA, one of PONCE's officers, from prison, has returned. GORTIA was found free, after having been kept in the stocks two days. He had gone with sixty men to win over the district of Agua Dulce to the Dictator. Gen. PONCE remains at Los Santos to recruit men, and expected to march yesterday with 600 men on the City of Santiago.

The American bark *Virginia Dare*, at Aspinwall, has nearly all the crew down with malarious fever. She has discharged her cargo, and will go to sea in a day or so, if she can get the war steamer to tow her out, hoping that the fresh sea air will restore her men to good health. She is bound for Trinidad.

The *Chancellier* of the French Consulate in this city died from fever since my last. Both Panama and Aspinwall are quite unhealthy at this time, but there is as yet no yellow fever here.

The United States flagship *Powhatan* sailed yesterday for Callao. The sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Panama, and the *Saco*, gunboat, at Aspinwall.

The *Santiago de Cuba*, of the opposition line, was nearly ten days on her passage out to Aspinwall, she having been loaded down with railroad iron and wheels for transit across this Isthmus for the Pacific Railroad. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels are also freighting this iron to California.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* arrived in this port from Central American ports on the 16th instant. There is no news of any importance from Guatemala or Salvador.

NICARAGUA.

Dates are to the 4th July from Leon, Nicaragua and Rivas. Yellow fever had broken out with great violence at Rivas. Señor D. CANTON, a wealthy planter, had been among its victims. The Supreme Government had gone to Granada to avoid yellow fever. The United States Minister, Mr. DICKINSON, had also gone thither to ratify the treaty with the United States. The San Juan River was not navigable because of a lack of water. The rainy season had set in. The *Saranac* and *Ossipee*, United States war-vessels, had been at Cosento, or Realejo, and sailed North.

COSTA RICA.

The export duty on coffee had been abolished. The Fourth of July was celebrated at San Jose by Mr. MOREL, United States Consul, and friends, in the absence of the Minister. Don JOSE DE CASTRO had lost two children, killed by lightning at Alajuela. The church at that place was badly injured. No revolutions were reported from any part of Central America.

## CANADA.

### The New Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario—Dull Times at Ottawa—Rumored Appointment of a New Governor-General—Murder—The Weather and the Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, July 25, 1868.

The event of the week has been the inauguration of Hon. W. P. HOWLAND, C. B., as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, which took place in the Legislative Chambers on Wednesday last. The journals opposed to the appointment have done what they could to belittle the affair, and represent it as exceedingly dull and spiritless, when in fact it was as well attended as such things usually are. It was not expected that there would be a great assemblage on the occasion, but there were sufficient to give it *éclat*, and everything passed off in the most admirable manner. The Premier of the Dominion has shown that he was not to be frustrated in his design of giving the Lieutenant-Governorship to a man of sterling worth and known probity, no matter how much might be said about his being of foreign birth. Mr. HOWLAND had proved himself a successful merchant, and although not a brilliant statesman, he filled the position of a Minister of the Crown with credit alike to himself and his adopted country. Few men have maintained as high a degree of public esteem; for, although he started in his political career as an extreme Reformer, he won the respect of all parties, and was looked upon as a gentleman possessing a high sense of the honorable position he occupied in the councils of the country. It suits the organs of the party with which he was identified to sneer at him as "YANKEE HOWLAND;" but, of course, that is done at the instigation of those who have been less fortunate than His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. He has done nothing to forfeit the good esteem he has always held, and it is contemptible on the part of those who now speak disparagingly of one who is a true gentleman and every way capable of performing the high and responsible duties devolving upon him.

MINISTERS STILL ABSENT.

Ottawa is virtually deserted by the members of the Cabinet, not one having been there for some weeks. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD has been here for some days, and was present at Mr. HOWLAND's inauguration. Rumor says he is manipulating matters for a change in the Cabinet, as it is evident that he will have to find at least two new men. A complete change is spoken of, but that is not likely. The first thing will be to find a successor to Mr. HOWLAND in Parliament, and it appears to be understood that his brother will be a candidate for the vacancy in West York. The Opposition are taking steps to find a candidate, but all the persons named thus far are certain to decline a nomination. Hon. GEORGE BROWN is of this number, but he is now, and has been for some time, absent in Europe. It is quite probable that a contest will ensue. The nomination of candidates is to take place on the 3d of next month.

Rumor has it that Dr. TUPPER, who has just returned from England, is to be appointed Secretary of State, in room of Mr. ARCHIBALD, but he will hardly run the risk of losing his seat, as he would be likely to in the present temper of the Nova Scotians. The proposed Ministerial changes will not be arranged until Ministers return to the seat of Government, in the course of next week.

THE LATEST RUMOR.

Somebody has been industriously circulating a report that Hon. FRANCIS HINCKS, at present Governor of one of the West India Islands, is to succeed Lord MONCK as Governor-General of Canada. The story is highly improbable. Mr. HINCKS would be the most unpopular of Governors with all parties, and the Imperial Government know better than to impose a distasteful, worn-out politician upon the people of this country, who are still suffering from his mal-administration, and have no love for the man who forced the Grand Trunk Railway scheme upon them. Those who were of his own party are now the bitterest against him, and would not hear of his appointment.

THE DOMINION RIFLE MATCH.

A Dominion Rifle Association, with branches throughout the Provinces, was formed last Spring under the most favorable circumstances, and now the Association announce the first series of matches, to commence at Montreal on the 15th of September next. There are nine prizes in all offered, with the promise of more. The highest prize is $1,400, as follows: First highest, $500; 30 prizes of $20 each, and 30 of $10. The highest single prize is a piece of plate, $800, to be contended for by fifteen competitors from each Province, the prize to remain in possession of the winning Province. It is expected that this, the first annual tournament of the Dominion Riflemen, will be a highly successful affair.

A SEDUCER KILLED.

A bold murder was committed in Hamilton on Wednesday night by one JOHN SLATER, a sailor, who shot down and killed PATRICK SHAUGHNESSY, whom he accused of having seduced his sister. The deed was committed a little before midnight, and the wounded man was conveyed to the hospital, where he died a few hours after. SLATER and his brother-in-law, Mr. BASTIEN, who was with him, immediately made off. The latter afterward gave himself up, but SLATER was rowed across Burlington Bay, and his capture was effected yesterday. The inquest has brought out the fact that BASTIEN borrowed the revolver, a seven-shooter. Four shots were fired, but only one took effect. The affair has caused a great excitement in the neighboring city.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The heated term may be said to have terminated with a heavy thunder-storm, which came on last evening. The heat was intense for several days, and numbers succumbed to its powerful influence. The earth was completely parched, vegetables were wilted where they stood, the grass was withered up, and all nature seemed as if there was not moisture enough left to sustain the functions of germination. The crops have suffered much. Fall wheat, which had reached its full growth before the drought came, never was better, but the Spring grains present a shriveled appearance, and are ripening before the ears have become well filled. Fruit has wizened and dries up under the scorching sun, but it may improve under the change in the weather.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### DOUBLE HOMICIDE.

### A Sunday Row at a Lager-beer Saloon—Two Men Fatally Stabbed, Yesterday, at West Hoboken.

The village of West Hoboken was yesterday afternoon the scene of another of those human butcheries, now of almost daily occurrence in or within ear shot of New-York. MICHAEL ROACH is the proprietor of a place known as the Shades, much frequented on Sundays by the crowds who cross by ferry to Weehawken to enjoy the lager-drinking license prohibited in New-York. It appears that among others who visited this resort yesterday was a company of six boatmen, employed on the Morris and Essex Canal. These, for some reason unascertained, ROACH ordered from his place, an order which they refused to obey. They were, however, ultimately got out of the house with difficulty. Shortly after they returned and endeavored to obtain readmission. ROACH met them in the doorway and prevented their entrance; they endeavored to force their way in, when ROACH seized an adze and with this for a time intimidated them. Finding himself about to yield to the superior force bearing against him, and probably unable to wield the heavier implement, he abandoned the adze and seized a chisel, with which he attacked his assailants, stabbing two, the nearest of them fatally. PATRICK MADREN, who received the first blow, received a fearful gash in the bowels, from which the intestines protruded several feet, and these were partly severed, their contents escaping. HENRY CANAVAN, the next struck, was stabbed immediately in front of the left shoulder, the chisel cutting its way through the pectoral muscle and penetrating to the depth of five inches. The excitement around the place at the time was, as might be supposed, very great, and but for the presence of Deputy Sheriff JAS. EVENER, who went promptly to his duty, other lives might have been sacrificed in retaliation. ROACH was arrested by the Deputy Sheriff, assisted by Constable LAWRELL, of Weehawken, and taken to the Station House at that place, where also the two men, then living, were conveyed. Drs. CHABERT and TREUSCH having been sent for, arrived at the Station House and on examining the wounds pronounced them, in each case, fatal. Justice DU PUGET took MADREN's deposition, and by him ROACH was identified. The men, when seen by our reporter, late in the afternoon, were still at the Station House, whence they could not be removed. CANAVAN was insensible, and breathed with difficulty. He had bled frightfully during the journey from the scene to the Station House and after his arrival there. MADREN talked freely, but was loosing strength rapidly. He was a fearful picture, owing to the nature of his wound and the blood which still flowed from him and lay around him. He complained of the cold, but did not seem to realize the dissolution of which it was evident to all others it was the forerunner. He said that he and his friends meant no harm in forcing their way into the place; they thought they had the same right there as others.

### Suicide in a Station House Cell—A German Hangs Himself with his Suspenders.

HENRY BRETROM, a German 45 years of age, and his wife CHARLOTTE, who kept a boarding house at No. 113 Washington-street, have lived unhappily for some time, the husband being dissipated and bestowing but little attention to his business. Yesterday he was intoxicated again, and, threatening to kill his wife, she caused his arrest, and he was taken to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station House at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. While before the desk he was very noisy and abusive, hurling the most opprobrious epithets at his wife, who was present to prefer a charge of disorderly conduct against him. He was searched, as is usual in such cases, and a large dirk-knife taken from his possession, after which he was taken down stairs and locked up in a cell, to await the session of the Tombs Police Court this morning. After being locked up he was still very noisy, but did not convey the impression that he was suffering from delirium. About 4 o'clock he called to the doorman, who was passing, and asked for a drink of water, which was given him. At about 2:30 o'clock the doorman saw him again, and noticing that he was more quiet, supposed he was becoming sober. Three-quarters of an hour afterward the doorman went down again, and saw BRETROM hanging from the grating of the cell, apparently lifeless. The doorman, in the act of cutting him down, which was instantly done, saw that the prisoner had attempted his life by using his suspenders as a cord. Medical aid was at once summoned, and although for a time it was thought that life could be saved, all efforts at resuscitation finally proved ineffectual.

The wife was at once notified of the tragic occurrence, and on coming to the Station House manifested but little regret. She seemed indeed to think that the event had assured her of the safety of her own life. She desired to take charge of the remains, but was informed that there must be an inquest held before a burial could be permitted. The remains of the suicide are still retained at the Station House, where Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest in the case this morning. Although it would seem that all ordinary precautions were taken to insure the safety of the deceased while in custody, it yet appears that the doorman did not see him for the three-quarters of an hour preceding the discovery of his death.

### Temperance Meeting.

A very interesting and numerously attended meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, (near Division-street,) under the auspices of the Temperance Society of the church.

Rev. FREDERICK BROWN, Pastor of the church, and President of the Society, presided, and introduced the exercises of the occasion with a fervent prayer for the Divine blessing upon the work. An appropriate hymn was then well sung by the senior Bible class—Miss HESTER MURPHY delivering the solo parts with good effect. Then followed a lengthy and spirited address by Capt. HART, of the Harbor (Metropolitan) Police force, in which were related his observations of a few ludicrous and many thrilling effects of the use of intoxicating liquors. Nine-tenths of all the commitments of prisoners at the Tombs during the year 1867, he said, were entirely due to the habit of rum-drinking. In the most earnest terms the Captain implored his hearers to abstain entirely from the use of those liquors which madden men and destroy the souls and bodies of so many of our fellow-creatures. Another hymn having been sung by the choir, an opportunity was given for those who wished to sign the pledge to do so, and several availed themselves of the privilege. The Doxology by the congregation, and the benediction by Rev. JOHN LYLE, of Market-street Presbyterian Church, concluded the meeting.

### Open Air Preaching.

The Committee on open air preaching of the Young Men's Christian Association held services yesterday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, in Washington Parade Ground. It was the fourth Sunday of a series at the same spot. Mr. RICHARD MORSE, Chairman of the Committee, opened the meeting with a discourse upon the text, "As the hart panteth for the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, Oh God." He was followed by Mr. CEPHAS BRAINERD, who spoke on the various burdens of life, and on a devotion to Christ as the only means of relief from them. Mr. CHARLES BELL succeeded him. Praying and singing alternated with the discourses. Much attention was manifested by those present. At 7 o'clock, a meeting of the same Committee was held in Tompkins-square.

### Attempted Murder of Another Policeman in the Twenty-first Precinct.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer SHERWOOD, of the Twenty-first Precinct, had his attention attracted to a gang of disorderly men engaged in making night hideous in Twenty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues. He approached the gang and endeavored to disperse it, when two of the desperadoes, JAMES CARMON and JAMES LOGAN, made a savage attack upon him, in the course of which he was severely cut in the neck by a knife. The wound, as it happened, did not prove dangerous, but a slight variation in its course would have been followed instantly by fatal results. The two assailants were subsequently arrested, and being arraigned yesterday before Justice KELLY, at the Yorkville Police Court, they were admitted to bail to answer, CARMON being required to give bonds in $500 and LOGAN in $300.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—Yesterday morning, EDWARD SHEA, CORNELIUS CAHILL and JOHN MCGRATH, three youths of unkempt appearance, were arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with burglary. From the statements made it appeared that about 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, Officer BYRNE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, saw the men take flight from the corner of Twentieth-street and Seventh-avenue, upon his appearance, and he immediately started in pursuit. Officers NOLAN and DAVIS, also of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, joining in the chase, the men were finally captured in a rear yard, where they had sought refuge. They had been seen to drop several articles in their flight, and these were then gathered up and proved to be articles of silverware belonging to HENRY RUHL, No. 127 West Twentieth-street. It was then found that the house had been burglariously entered through the coal-hole and the basement had been thoroughly ransacked. Upon the prisoners a quantity of cigars and tobacco was found, which was subsequently found to have been taken from RANKIN's store in Nineteenth-street, near Broadway, which had also been entered by violence during the night. The testimony not being prepared, Justice DODGE remanded the prisoners to the Station House until this morning.

B'NAI B'NITH CONVENTION.—The Jewish B'nai B'nith philanthropic Convention resumed its sitting yesterday morning at No. 18 East Sixteenth-street, and sat throughout the day. The new Constitution was discussed and voted upon clause by clause. A new district was created, under the head of No. 6, comprising the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. No. 7 is under process of formation. It will comprise Kansas and Missouri as part of its territory. A considerable dispute arose as to whether Iowa should not come under its jurisdiction. Another argument occurred upon the desire of District No. 5 to take Virginia from District No. 3. District No. 8 will probably be formed before the conclusion of the session, which may take place this evening.

STABBING AFFRAY.—At 9:25 o'clock last evening, two boys, named JACOB DASHER and JOHN DAUBENBERGER, got into an altercation on the corner of Avenue A and Twelfth-street, when DAUBENBERGER drew a knife and stabbed the other in the stomach, inflicting a dangerous wound. He was taken to a neighboring drug store, where his hurt was dressed, and was then removed to his residence, No. 602 East Sixteenth-street. DAUBENBERGER, who is 14 years of age, and resides at No. 506 East Thirteenth-street, was arrested by Sergt. MCGIVERN, of the Seventh Precinct, and locked up in the Madison-street Station House.

DIED IN A CELL.—Saturday afternoon CHAS. MCDONALD, a laborer, 29 years of age, was arrested on a charge of intoxication, and locked up about 5 o'clock in a cell in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station House, to be taken before Justice DODGE the next morning. When Doorman KENNEDY opened the cell at 6 o'clock yesterday morning for the purpose of turning out the prisoners to be taken to Court, MCDONALD was found lying upon his right side upon the floor. Death had evidently resulted from some natural cause. Coroner KEENAN was, however, notified to hold an inquest.

CUTTING AFFRAY.—About midnight, Saturday, PATRICK CARROLL and OTIS CLAPP got into an altercation at No. 151 West Thirty-eighth-street, when CLAPP struck CARROLL across the wrist with a pocket knife, severing three arteries. Immediately after the affray CLAPP proceeded to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station House and delivered himself into custody. He was held to await the result of the injury. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a feeble condition from loss of blood.

FIRE AT MACOMB'S DAM.—At 1:40 o'clock yesterday morning the steam propeller *Nellie*, lying at Macomb's Dam, took fire, and was damaged to the extent of $4,000 before the flames were extinguished. The propeller was used to tow stone-barges from Macomb's Dam to Brooklyn. The fire is said to have originated in the forecastle, and it is supposed to have been caused by sparks from pipes the men had been smoking during Saturday night.

FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED POLICEMAN.—Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the funeral of Officer JOHN SMEDICK, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who was so brutally murdered on Thursday night, took place from his late residence, at the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue. A very large number of the friends of the deceased were present, including Superintendent KENNEDY and many of the Police Captains. The remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery.

FIRE IN SIXTH-STREET.—A fire broke out at 6 o'clock last evening, in the basement of No. 404 Sixth-street, occupied by GEORGE E. LONDERWASSEN as a tailor shop and dwelling. His stock was injured to the amount of $800, but the loss is covered by a policy in the Relief Insurance Company for $1,100. The building is owned by JOHN WELFEL, and is only slightly damaged. The fire originated among the refuse paper in the waste box under the counter.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the confectionery of Mrs. ROBERTSON, No. 1,359 Broadway, whose stock was damaged about $500. The other occupants did not suffer any damage, but the building, owned by the Langston estate, was injured to the amount of $800 or $1,000. The losses are fully covered by insurance.

FIRE IN FIFTY-THIRD-STREET.—At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the lath and lime yard of ARNOLD & MARTIN, at foot of Fifty-third-street, East River, supposed to have been caused by vagrants smoking pipes. The stock was damaged to the extent of about $15,000, and was insured for $4,000 in the Market, $2,000 in the Tradesmen's and $2,600 in the Astor.

ANOTHER AFFRAY.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon JAMES BURKE was stabbed in the left breast by JOSEPH GILLEN, in an altercation at the corner of Forty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue. The wound was found to be severe but not dangerous, and BURKE was removed to his residence, No. 145 West Forty-ninth-street. GILLEN made his escape.

FIRE IN HUDSON-STREET.—At 10:50 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the basement of No. 27 Hudson-street, occupied by A. LOCHMANN as a tailor shop and dwelling. The damage was trifling, and is covered by a policy for $1,500 in the Globe Insurance Company.

KEROSENE EXPLOSION.—At 10:15 o'clock, last evening, a kerosene lamp exploded in the apartment of WILLIAM VAN RICHEN, on the second floor of No. 523 Pearl-street, setting fire to some clothing, and burning VAN RICHEN slightly. The fire was extinguished before it had done any material damage.

A BODY RECOVERED.—Yesterday afternoon the body of a colored man was found floating in the water at Pier No. 43 East River. It is supposed to be the body of a negro who fell overboard from a North Carolina schooner at the same pier on Wednesday last. The Coroner was notified.

POWDER ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning CHAS. MULHOLLAND, 15 years of age, who resides at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, was playing with powder in a bottle when it exploded, and he was so severely burned about the head and face that he was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATH.—MARY ANN PURDY, who resided on the second floor of No. 543 West Twenty-sixth street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. A Coroner was notified.

BRIEF ITEMS.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning JAMES GREENWOLT fell from his wagon in Church-street and dislocated his hip. He was taken home.... Yesterday morning ADELA CREAMER fell down the basement of No. 303 Washington-street, and was slightly injured. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. ....JOHN CONWAY, while taking a can of milk from a wagon, at No. 555 Broadway, yesterday morning, let it fall upon his foot, making a severe wound. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Yesterday morning a much larger congregation than could be accommodated with seat room assembled at the new Church of Our Lady of Victory, in Throop-avenue, to witness the consecration ceremonies. This new place of worship is merely temporary, and will be used until a larger church can be erected. Bishop LOUGHLIN preached a sermon on the occasion of the consecration yesterday.

DEATH OF CORONER SLATTERY.—Coroner SLATTERY, who has been ill for the past year with consumption, died about noon yesterday, at his residence in Myrtle-avenue, near Nostrand. The Coroner had only been confined to his house for the past two weeks, yet the disease had reduced him to a mere skeleton before he was brought to his bed, and his demise was therefore not unlooked for. A wife and five children are left to mourn his loss.

KEROSENE LAMP EXPLOSION.—A kerosene lamp exploded at the residence of Mr. JOHN DAILY, who keeps a bakery in Twenty-first-street, near Fourth-avenue, yesterday afternoon. MARTHA RYERSON, who had the lamp in her hands at the time, was terribly burned. Mr. DAILY, in his efforts to extinguish the flames, was very badly burned about the face and hands. A damage of $50 was done to the furniture.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—EMILY BELL, a child two years of age, fell from the second-story window of No. 76 York-street, yesterday afternoon, and sustained injuries of a fatal character.

## NEW-JERSEY.

DROWNED WHILE FISHING.—Yesterday forenoon a young man named LANGWAY KNAPP, while fishing in the Hackensack River, in company with his brother and two other men, fell from a stringer of the New-Jersey Railroad Bridge, and was drowned. The body was not recovered. Deceased resided in Hudson City, was a single man, 26 years of age, and a painter by trade.

ARRESTS IN JERSEY CITY.—There were eleven arrests by the Police of Jersey City during Saturday night and Sunday morning. PETER COOGAN, charged with attempting to stab JOHN SHEA, watchman at WILD's box factory, in the Seventh Ward, gave bail to appear for trial. BRIDGET MCQUEENY, charged with stealing wearing apparel from Mrs. CAMPBELL, at No. 203 Grove-street, was recommitted for examination.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night, GEORGE WARREN, aged 17 years, and engaged as a huckster at Centre Market, in Newark, was arrested on a charge of highway robbery, at Military Park, on the night of the 4th of July, the particulars of which were not known at the Police Station. He was committed for examination to-day.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.—Last evening a man named FREDERICK DAY, called at the Newark Police Station, and reported that he and four companions were relieved of their watches while on the return trip from Coney Island to that city. A description of the gang of thieves was given, and it is thought that the Police will be able to effect their arrest.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire occurred at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday evening, caused by some clothing catching fire from a lamp, at the corner of Railroad and Park streets, Newark. Damage about $100.

DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon a boy about 13 years of age, whose name was not ascertained, was drowned while bathing in the Passaic, near the Newark Turnpike Bridge.

ARRESTS.—The Police of Newark made 81 arrests for the week ending last night.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

| | |
|---|---|
| **NEW-YORK CITY.** | |
| Columbia-st., No. 42½ | $6,000 |
| Ridge-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100 | 23,500 |
| 11th-st., No. 73, West | 6,000 |
| 11th-st., No. 624, East | 9,700 |
| 11th-st., West, 210.3 ft. w. of 5th-av., 19.10x103.2½ | 6,200 |
| 16th-st., No. 239, West | 5,060 |
| 35th-st., s. s., 93 ft. of 7th-av., 18.9x98.9 | 7,500 |
| 44th-st., s. s., 156.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 12.9x100.5 | 1,375 |
| 44th-st., s. s., 156.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 12.9x100.5 | 12,500 |
| 51st-st., s. s., 390 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5 | 11,250 |
| 52d-st., n. s., 167.2 ft. w. 4th-av., 41.5x100.5 | 9,000 |
| 81st., s. s., between 2d and 3d avs., lot No. 38, Harlem common | 7,000 |
| 119th-st., n. s., 43d ft. w. of 4th-av., irregular | 12,000 |
| 2d-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 51st-st., 20x70 | 15,800 |
| 2d-av., s. w. corner 127th-st., 105x100 | 12,000 |
| 2d-av., w. corner 51st-st., 20.5x70 | 31,000 |
| 3d-av., w. s., 25.8½ ft. n. of 92d-st., 37.6x100 | 9,750 |
| *Leases.* | |
| Broadway, No. 743, basement, 5 years, per year | $2,800 |
| Broome-st., n. w. cor. Chrystie-st., 21 years, per year | 800 |
| Washington-st., No. 248, 21 years, per year | 1,000 |
| 5th-st., No. 35, 5 years, per year | 1,100 |
| 6th-st., s. s., 87 ft. from 2d-av., store, &c., 2 years, per year | 360 |
| 6th-st., s. s., 51 ft. from 2d-av., store, &c., 5 years, per year | 360 |
| 3d-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 65-st., 25x100, 5 years, per yr. | 500 |
| **KINGS COUNTY.** | |
| *Brooklyn.* | |
| Carrol-st., n. e. s., 175 ft. s. of Powers-st., 25x100 | $2,750 |
| Centre-st., w. s., 375 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 50x100 | 1,500 |
| Debevoise-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100 | 5,800 |
| Eckford-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Meserole-av., 25x100 | nom. |
| Elm-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Willow-st., 25x67.6 | 350 |
| Fleet-st., s. e. s., 185.11 ft. n. e. of DeKalb-av., 130 x25x59x75x25.1 | 4,500 |
| Hancock-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Howard-av., 20x100 | 300 |
| Monroe-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x100 | 1,500 |
| Oakland-st., e. s., 379.2 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 100x27x101x46.9 | 1,100 |
| Pacific-st., No. 519, near 4th-av., 15x90 | 5,500 |
| Penn-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Harrison-av., 20x100 | 725 |
| Raymond-st., e. s., 167.7 ft. n. of Hanson-place, 17.6x95.1 | 9,000 |
| Wolcott-st., n. e. s., 215 ft. s. e. of Van Brunt-st., 68x—x36.4x25 | 500 |
| Wyckoff-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 | 7,000 |
| South 1st-st., n. s., 100 ft. s. of 9th-st., 24x77 | 3,900 |
| South 1st-st., n. s., 100 ft. s. of 9th-st., 24x77 | 4,000 |
| 18th-st., s. w. s., 259.5 ft. s. of 4th-av., 17.6x100 | 3,550 |
| 43d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100.2x100 | 2,000 |
| Brooklyn-av. and Warren-st., s. w. cor., 125.3x200 | 10,500 |
| Brooklyn-av. and Warren-st., s. w. cor., 125.3x200 | 10,650 |
| Gates-av., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x75 | 550 |
| Flatbush-av., n. e. s., 69.10 ft. n. w. of Harrison-place, 46.1x44x19.3x10.1x48.1x20 | 5,010 |
| Fulton-av., s. s., 50 ft. of Butler-av., 25x100 | 575 |
| Myrtle-av., n. s., 50.6 ft. e. of Walworth-st., 18.4x100 | 7,400 |
| Nostrand-av., e. s., 312 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., h. and l., 21x90 | 3,060 |
| 4th-av., and 37th-st., n. e. cor., 76x115.5x91.9 | 550 |
| Parcel in 9th Ward, adjoining Remsen's, Lefferts', and Williamson's, 1½ acres | 24,500 |
| *Lease Recorded.* | |
| Johnson-st. and Bushwick-av., n. w. cor. house, 5 yrs. per yr | $500 |
| *East New-York.* | |
| Paca-av. and Broadway, s. w. cor., 50x100 | $1,500 |
| *Flatbush.* | |
| Seeley-st., s. s., 290.3 ft. w. of Coney Island road, h. and l., 150x100 | $11,000 |
| **QUEENS COUNTY.** | |
| *Hempstead.* | |
| Road to Seamen's Neck, 26¼ acres, adjoining Verity's | $5,000 |
| *West Flushing.* | |
| Oak-st. and Mulberry-av., n. e. cor., 12 lots, 200x300 | $3,500 |
| *Oyster Bay.* | |
| Manitt's Hill road, 20 acres, formerly Denry's<br>Cold Spring road, w. s., (Hicksville,) adjoining O'Conner's | $1,600 |
| *Astoria.* | |
| Buchanan-place, w. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100 | $1,150 |
| *Long Island City.* | |
| West-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100 | $3,000 |
| *Mineola.* | |
| Front-st., s. s., 213 ft. s. w. of 1st-av., 50x120 | $250 |
| **NEW-JERSEY—HUDSON COUNTY.** | |
| *Hudson City.* | |
| Montgomery-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Manhattan-av., 8x100 | $500 |
| Clark-av., e. s., 125 ft. from Colden-av., 25x100 | 600 |
| Jefferson-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Oakland-av., 30x83 | nom. |
| *Bergen.* | |
| Walnut-st., s. w. s., 25 ft. n. w. of Halladay-st., 20x100 | $680 |
| Halladay-st., s. e. s., 150 ft. s. w. of Maple-st., 50x100 | 2,000 |
| *Union.* | |
| Palisade-av., w. s., lots Nos. 925 and 926, 50x100, ½ share<br>Palisade-av., w. s., 107 ft. from Division-st., 7x100, ½ share | $1,400 |
| **ESSEX COUNTY.** | |
| *Bloomfield.* | |
| Cadmus-st., w. s., C. Cadmus' property, 50x150 | $500 |
| *Newark.* | |
| Jefferson-st., 507 ft. from Ferry-st., T. Longworth's, 28x179 | $1,100 |
| *Orange.* | |
| Clarendon-place, s. s., 296 ft. from Lincoln-av., 174x100 | $12,000 |

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 25—11:20 A. M.

On account of the review of the troops at Wimbledon Common, to-day is universally regarded as a holiday. Business of all sorts is nearly suspended, and the Exchange is closed for the day.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 25—11:20 A. M.

United States Bonds are steady at 76½@76¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 25—11:20 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The following are the opening prices:

Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.

Middling Orleans, 10⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. 3d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 9d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 44s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 29s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Lard is quiet at 65s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Cheese quiet and steady; American Fine, 57s. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Beef, 108s. ℔ tierce for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 75s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

LONDON, Saturday, July 25—11:20 A. M.

Naval Stores are unchanged. Resin, 5s. 9d. for Common North Carolina. Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. Tallow 44s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. for Refined, and 1s. for Spirits. Cloverseed, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £31. Linseed Cakes, £11 15s. for thin oblong for feeding. Sperm Oil, £95 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 25—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market remained quiet throughout the day and closed with a decline in Middling Uplands. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands ... 10⅛d.

Middling Orleans ... 10⅜d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn on spot has declined to 35s. ℔ quarter; to arrive is quoted at 35s. 3d. Wheat, 12s. 6d. for California White, and 10s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. Oats, 3s. 9d. Peas, 44s. Flour, 29s.

PROVISIONS—The market closed unchanged at the following quotations: Beef, 108s. Pork, 75s. Lard, 65s. 3d. Cheese, 57s. Bacon, 47s. 6d.

LONDON, Saturday, July 25—2 P. M.

Turpentine has declined to 26s. 6d. Spirits Petroleum, 11d. Refined Petroleum steady, 1s. 5¼d. Common Resin, 5s. 9d. Tallow, 44s. 3d. Cloverseed, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Linseed Oil on spot, £30 15s.; afloat, £31. Linseed Cakes, £12. Sperm Oil, £95. Whale Oil, £36.

ANTWERP, Saturday, July 25—2 P. M.

Petroleum quiet at 51f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Sunday, July 26.

Calcutta Linseed closed firmer yesterday at 63s. 6d. @64s.

PARIS, Sunday, July 26.

The Bourse weaker. Rentes, 69f. 95c.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, July 26.

United States Five-twenties firm at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Sunday, July 26.

PETROLEUM—Market is flat and prices nominal.

### Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 25.

FLOUR firm at $8 50@$10 62½ for Spring Extras. WHEAT is in fair demand at an advance of 2c.@2½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 72@$1 75. CORN firmer, and advanced ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 1 at 93½c.@92¾c.; new, 91½c.@92c.; rejected, 86c.@87c. OATS quiet, and declined 2½c.@3c.; sales at 66c., shipper. RYE dull at $1 10 for No. 2 in store. BARLEY—Sales of No. 2 at $2 25 in store. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK $28 25. LARD firm at 17½c.@17¾c. DRY SALTED SHOULDERS firm at 11½c.@11¾c. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominal at $4 75@$5 50 for common Cows and light butchers' Steers. LIVE HOGS moderately active at $8 50@$8 75 for light, and $8 80@$9 93 for good lots. FREIGHTS dull; Corn to Buffalo, 2¾c. RECEIPTS to-day—2,800 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 117,000 bushels Corn, 4,200 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 25.

FLOUR closed advancing and is scarce; Family, $10@$10 25. WHEAT firm and in good demand; Red, $2 05@$2 15 for No. 2 and No. 1 old Winter; sales New, $2 05. CORN firm at 88c.@89c., ear. OATS scarce, at 85c., retail. RYE firm and unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal at 3c. for Middling. MESS PORK held at $28 50. BULK MEATS better; sales 150,000 lbs. at 11½c. Shoulders, 13½c. BACON firm; 12½c. Shoulders; 16¼c.@16½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD held at 18c.; some demand 17½c. Gold, 142¾, buying. Money easy. WHISKY active since the new law went into effect; sales reached 4,500 bbls. at 40c.@45c. in bond, strong.

OSWEGO, Saturday July 25.

FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales 1,800 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet at $2 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club, and $2 20 for Amber Michigan. CORN held at $1 02 for No. 1. CORN MEAL $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs $35@$36; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—46,500 bushels Wheat, 128,000 bushels Corn, 2,694,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—15,300 bushels Wheat, 48,877 bushels Corn, 1,163,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 25.

TOBACCO firm but unchanged. Superfine FLOUR $5 25@$6; Double Extra, $8 50@$8 75; Treble Extra, $9 25@$10; Fancy, $11@$12. WHEAT—Choice White, $3 22@$2 25; Prime to strictly Prime Red, $2 10@$2 15. CORN dull and declined; Mixed and Yellow 78c.@80c.; White, 83c.@85c. OATS firm; Old, 80c.@82c.; New, 55c. @56c. RYE steady at $1 08@$1 10 for good to prime. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $29. BACON—Clear Sides, 17c.; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c. Nothing doing in BULK MEATS. CATTLE firm at $3 25@ $7, gross. SHEEP, $1@$3 ℔ head. LAMBS, $1 50@$4.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 25.

COTTON dull; Middlings, 30c.; sales, 25 bales; receipts, 83 bales; exports, 140 bales. Sterling Exchange, 155@158½; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent. premium. SUGAR and MOLASSES dull and unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $7 75@$8; Choice, $10 50@$14. CORN quiet at 91c.@93c. OATS quiet at 75c. HAY, $21@ $22. PORK dull at $29 75. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13¾c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. LARD quiet; tierces, 18½c.; kegs, 19½c.@20c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 25.

COTTON very dull; Middling nominally 31c. FLOUR very firm and in good demand. The freshet yesterday injured or destroyed nearly all mills around Baltimore, and some grades are held a little higher, but the advance will only be temporary and cannot be quoted accurately. The entire market is unsettled. WHEAT quiet; Choice Red, sales at $2 70@$2 35. CORN quiet; White, $1 23@$1 25; Yellow, $1 20. OATS quiet at 85c.@ 95c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 25.

FLOUR, $6 25@$7. WHEAT is quoted at $1 85@ $1 90. MINING STOCKS. Sales to-day: Alpha at $42; Belcher, $135; Bullion, $32; Chollar Potosi, $142; Confidence, $35; Crown Point, $87; Empire Mills, $120; Gould & Curry, $106; Hale & Norcross, $75; Imperial, $106; Kentucky, $372; Ophir, $19; Overman, $78; Savage, $133; Sierra Nevada, $32; Yellow Jacket, $1,140. FREIGHTS are more active.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 25.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 40,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels. FREIGHTS lower; 11c.@11½c. on Corn to New-York. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT dull and entirely nominal. CORN held at 98c. for sound No. 2; sales 8,000 bushels White at $1 03. OATS lower; sales 70,000 bushels at 74c. Other articles dull and without quotable change.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 25.

TOBACCO—Sales of 47 hhds. at full prices; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $7 50@$15 25. FLOUR—Superfine, $6 50. WHEAT, $1 85@$1 90. OATS—Old, 83c.; New, 45c.@50c. CORN, 95c.@98c. RYE, $1 25@$1 35. MESS PORK, $28 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides, 16c. COTTON, 27c.@28c. RAW WHISKY—free, $1 05.

TOLEDO, Saturday, July 25.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firmer and better; sales New No. 1 Amber Illinois at $2 05; No. 1 White Indiana $2 15; New Amber Michigan at $2 04; New No. 2 Red at $1 85@$1 88. CORN advanced 1c.; sales, No. 1 at 96c. OATS advanced 1c.; sales, No. 1 at 72c. RECEIPTS—1,100 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 25.

FLOUR quiet but firm at unchanged prices. WHEAT quiet at $2 14 for No. 1, and $1 74 for No. 2. OATS dull at 72c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 92c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—600 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 600 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 600 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 25.

CLOVERSEED advancing; sales at $8 75@$9. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 22c.; Refined in bond, 34c. FLOUR dull; Extras, $8 50@$9. WHEAT firmer; Red, $2 25@$2 30. CORN quiet; Yellow, $1 20. OATS, 86@ 88c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 25.

COTTON market bare; Middling 29c.; receipts 4 bales; exports, 13 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine $7@ $7 75. WHEAT, $1 90@$1 92. CORN, 95c.@97c. OATS, 72c.@73c. MESS PORK, $29 25. LARD, 18¾c.@19¼c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, July 25.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 40½c.; New-York casks, 41c. RESIN firm; Low No. 1, $2 75; No. 2, $2 25; Strained, $2 20. TAR firm at $2 35.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 25.

COTTON dull; no sales; receipts, 127 bales; exports, 80 bales; Middling nominal at 30c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, July 25.

COTTON dull; sales, 50 bales; Low Middling, 27½c.; receipts, 1 bale; exports, 13 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, July 25.

COTTON dull; no sales; prices nominal; Middlings, 29c.; receipts, 20 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 25.

COTTON—Market unchanged. Middling nominally at 29c.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 25.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 47½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52⅝. Gold, 143¾.

[Advertisement.]

One thousand windows and doors all left open sufficient for ventilation, and still your house is burglar-proof. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph gives instant alarm if either is moved from its place. A pamphlet with ten or twelve hundred names, and testimonials of those who are using it, sent free. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Germania | July 28 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| City of Cork | July 28 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Java | July 29 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Tarifa | July 30 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| America | July 30 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Columbia | Aug. 1 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Pennsylvania | Aug. 1 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Paris | Aug. 1 | New-York | Liverpool. |

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL AND VERA CRUZ.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia | July 30 | New-York | Havana. |
| Arizona | Aug. 1 | New-York | Aspinwall. |
| San Francisco | Aug. 1 | New-York | Vera Cruz. |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Cork*, close at the General Post Office at 3 P. M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Germania*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mails close at | 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M. |
| Western Mails | 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3 P. M. |
| New-York Central Railroad | 2:30 P. M. |
| North Mails | 5 A. M. and 4 P. M. |
| North Mail, Way | 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. |
| South Mail at | 5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. |
| On Sundays all mails close at | 1:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Aspinwall*—C. B. Travers, C. E. Parkinson, Mrs. A. L. Sherman, C. J. Edwards, Jas Chuder, G. B. Thompson, O. S. Brashear, J. M. Gunn, A. W. Green, Jas. Leberque, B. J. Slocum, Mrs. W. D. Hitchfield, E. N. Lathrop, J. Willis, Mrs. H. Walstein, child and 3 infants, Mrs. M. A. Lacock, Jules Canterer, Richard Burrows and wife, Mrs. M. B. Douglass, H. M. Bamford, T. J. Trees, A. Cohen, F. P. Harvey and wife, Geo. E. Phelan, H. Konig, A. Hayer, D. H. Sullivan, C. D. Ammond, Noah Saltz, Mrs. Wm. Lourg and infant, S. D. Miner and 2 daughters, L. Lewis, wife and infant, F. Warsenberger, J. C. Hendries, T. J. Williams, E. W. Heaton, Mrs. Chandon, Mrs. E. Annett, child and infant, C. A. Luke, Mrs. E. Harris, C. W. Ardle, A. M. Kenny and wife, Francis W. Wiston, Mrs. Wheeler, M. G. Davenport, E. Haworth, Mrs. B. J. Haworth, M. G. Lemenson, wife, child and 3 infants, A. Mendelson, Mrs. P. E. Finchley, Mrs. J. P. Carolan, John Butler and wife, S. H. Josselyn, Wm. H. Bird, D. Alexander, Wm. B. Smith, A. McDonald, Wm. King, L. Kemp, Mrs. L. Vescher, M. Girard, wife and child, J. C. Lossey, Mrs. Sarah Klein, J. C. Smith, J. White, Dr. R. Hogan, F. L. Hatch, Miss E. Brown, J. Stephenson, Wm. Cunningham, Capt. J. Russell, F. S. Gulrerres, A. C. Santa, J. C. Ronsa, L. E. Young, C. A. Percival, E. Murphy, wife and 3 children, C. B. Johnson, J. D. Hall, J. Natter, Geo. W. Carpenter, Jno. G. James, wife and 5 infants, Dr. S. Sparks, A. M. McHugh, Wm. Tooker, R. E. Harding, A. D. Mather, P. Cook, Jay H. Page, Samuel Chadwick, J. Rhoades, C. Leedham, E. Fish, J. D. Nason, J. C. Baridan and wife, Mrs. Fletcher, J. Lacey, Fred. Gleuton, Albers Gleuton, 96 in 2d cabin and 122 in 3d cabin.

*In steamship Mariposa, from New-Orleans*—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wilcox, Mrs. E. V. Hoyt and two children, Mrs. J. Aibben and three children, Mrs. R. Jackson, Edward Kemble, J. Anderson, Mrs. Clapp and two children, D. E. Morphy, J. Dwyer, Miss Annie Sherndon, Miss Mary Sherndon, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 51 | Sun sets..... 7 21 | Moon sets... 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 26 | Gov. Island. 2 15 | Hell Gate .. 3 37

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 26.

### Arrived.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Aspinwall 7 ds. and 12 hours, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to North American Steamship Co. July 22, lat. 23 55, lon. 80 20, spoke schr. J. S. & L. C. Adams, of Great Egg Harbor, from Santa Cruz to New-York; 26th, 1:25 P. M., passed steamship Rising Star, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Albemarle, Lawrence, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dents, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Electra, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., 63 hours, with naval stores to Jas. Hand.

Ship Koomar, (of London,) Griffin, Liverpool 46 days, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Had light westerly winds up to the Banks; has since had light easterly winds, with calms and fog. Lat. 46 28, lon. 48 30, saw two large icebergs.

Bark Pepita, (of Altona,) Hanson, Rio Grande del Sul, 50 ds., with hides and wool to Oelrichs & Co. June 8 and 9, was in company with schr. Wiff, from Rio Grande bound to Bahia. June 13, exchanged signals with Spanish bark Guayaquil, from Buenos Ayres to Havana, in lat. 24 57, lon. 32 42. June 25, lat. 14 15, lon. 53 10, exchanged signals with French ship Phare, from Montevideo to Bordeaux. July 12, lat. 22 44, lon. 60 54, spoke Br. brig William B. Forrest, from Boston to St. Thomas, 25 days out; had been becalmed a long while. July 6, crossed the Equator in lon. 42, and has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port brig Media, for New-York, to sail in a few days.

Bark Louise Wichards, (N. G.) Wilde, New-Castle, Eng., 36 days, with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston, vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt; experienced heavy westerly gales up to the Banks; has since had light easterly winds with calms and fog; saw a number of icebergs in lat. 49, lon. 42 30; June 16, lat. 51 13, lon. 30 14, spoke Br. bark Loretto, from Liverpool for Boston; 26th, lat. 49 29, lon. 33 22, N. G. bark Erna, from Bremen for Baltimore; same day signalized Norw. bark President Harbitz, from Falmouth for Pugwash, N. B.; July 9, lat. 44 53, lon. 53 18, spoke Br. bark Bannockburn, loaded with timber, steering East; 19th, lat. 43 36, lon. 62 03, Br. ship W. H. Moody, from St. Johns, N. B., for Greenock.

Bark Due Fratelle, (Ital.,) Messina, Palermo May 27, with fruit and 2 passengers to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Had a succession of light winds and calms the entire passage; has been 18 ds. from Bermuda.

Bark Guiseppe, (Ital.,) Carrao, Palermo June 4, passed Gibraltar 17th, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has had light winds and calms since leaving Gibraltar.

Bark Telegraph, (of Boston,) Hanson, Cronstadt May 29, via Elsinore June 10, with mdse. to Wm. Ropes & Co. Has had light westerly winds and calms almost the entire passage.

Brig Wild Hunter, of Halifax, N. S., Henderson, Guana, P. R., 16 days, with sugar and molasses to order. Has been 4 days north of Hatteras, and had light winds and fine weather the entire passage. July 17, lat. 27 30, lon. 79 25, spoke ship St. James, from New-Orleans for Liverpool. Left in port bark Lucy Frances, Br. bark Enterprise, brig Kodiack, brig R. H. Heslen, brig American Union, &c.; also, bark H. J. Stewart, to sail for Philadelphia in a few days.

Brig Mary E. Rowland, Rowland, Buenos Ayres 56 days, with hides and wool. Put into this port for supplies and repairs; is bound to Boston. Crossed the Equator July 1, in lon. 40. Has had light E. and N. E. winds from lat. 23. July 4, lat. 39 22, lon. 71 50, experienced a heavy blow from N. E.; carried away mainstay and did other damage to rigging. July 2, lat. 34 40, lon. 71 54, spoke bark Prairie Bird, from Mobile for London.

Brig T. J. Merryman, (of Bath,) Allen, Messina May 26, with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co. Had light baffling winds and calms the entire passage. Wm. Morris, seaman, of Brooklyn, died July 5.

Brig Roslyn, Tuthill, Trinidad 19 ds., with sugar to B. J. Wenberg.

Brig Green Olive, (Br.,) Fenbow, Rio Janeiro 70 ds., with coffee to Rodocanachi & Franghiade.

Brig Kildare, (Br.,) Macumber, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Anna Collins, (Br.,) Colefleet, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Sarah H. Merrill, Benson, Barracoa, 10 ds., with fruit and cocoanuts to James Douglas. Has been 4 ds north of Hatteras, with light variable winds and calms. Left schr. Setegan, for New-York 1 dy., and schr. Israel Snow, 6 ds. 21st inst., lat. 35 48, lon. 75 18, spoke Br. schr. Mischief, 14 ds. from Arroyo, P. R., for Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. Hunter, Harkson, Bahia June 20, with dye woods, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co. Crossed the equator June 29, lon. 39 6. Has been 10 ds. from Bermuda with light squally weather, calms and much rain.

Schr. W. S. Baker, (of Gloucester, Mass.,) Phillips, Kingston, Jam., 18 ds., with 3 passengers and logwood and coffee to R. B. Eldridge.

Schr. Franklin, (of Baltimore,) Swain, Indianola June 13, with hides and horns to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. Kedron, (Br.,) Lake, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, Simmons, Pawtucket for Rondout.

Schr. Atlanta, (Br.,) Brundage, Halifax, N. S., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Amsden, Smith, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Albert Field, Pettit, Philadelphia, for Cambridge.

Schr. A. W. Thomas, Lawson, Poughkeepsie, for Bridgeport.

Schr. A. Taylor, Packer, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pierce, Jones, Bangor, with lumber to Ho'yoke & Murray.

Schr. Acklam, Veral, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Seaman, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. Anne Sheppard, Bowditch, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. Amos Faulkenberg, Terrill, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. G. F. Baldwin, Baker, Rondout, for Middletown.

Schr. Scud, Higgins, Calais, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sarah L. Stevens, Studley, Bath, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. T. S. Terry, Raynor, New-Haven.

Schr. S. T. Smith, Baldwin, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Bailey, Derby, for Albany.

Schr. Expedite, Clark, Providence.

Schr. Cinderella, Vaughan, Rockport.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Long, Oyster Bay.

Schr. Anna, Edwards, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Panthea, Hills, New-Haven.

Schr. Albion, Stoutsland, New-Haven.

Schr. Jas. P. Tripp, Nickerson, New-Haven.

Schr. W. D. Mangan, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Free Stone, Harrison, Newburg, for Newport.

Schr. Saratoga, Wiggs, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. Waterloo, Peck, Calias, with lumber.

Schr. Sophia Ann, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, Mystic.

Schr. Celestia, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sallie W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. George and Albert, McDonald, Middletown

Schr. John Walker, Putnam, Boston.

Schr. Scud, Johnson, Norwalk, for Trenton.

Schr. Lenora, Ashley, Nantucket.

Schr. Gertrude, Caldwell, Hillsborough, N. B.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Raynor, Portland.

Schr. H. Willetts, Boult, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Providence.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Miner, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Green County, Hides, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Hollister, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Elizabethport, for Port Chester.

Schr. Niagara, Warden, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Alden, Gurney, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. Pizarro, Sears, Gianus, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fashion, Godfrey, Middletown.

Schr. Luna, Smith, Port Jefferson.

Schr. C. Carroll, Chase, Boston.

### Below.

Brig La Plata, 40 ds. from Rio Janeiro.

Brig Alina, 18 ds. from Kingston, Jam.

Schr. E. D. Williams, 14 ds. from Porto Rico.—(By pilot-boat Jane, No. 1.)

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 26—Arr. steamer Mary Sanford, from New-York; schr. M. D. Haskell, Havana.

CHARLESTON, July 26—Arr. bark Lilly M., from Cardenas. Off the port the steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore, is detained by the heavy sea.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York.

Arr. steamer Sea Gull. Off the port steamer Monterey, from New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 25—Arr. schrs. John Snow, Carrie H. Spofford, Adrianna, Lamartine, Dexter, Morgie, Philanthropist, Rose, John McAdam, Montrose and Emily.

Sailed, all the fleet bound to the westward.

Also arr. schrs. Sarah, Jane Patterson, Hero, Harriet Fuller, Hannah D. Chase, Georgiana, James Satterthwaite, Momomtico, Claypole, Mobile, 24 ds., with mdse. for Boston. On the 8th inst., off Hatteras, Capt. Claypole reports all hands sick with chills and fever excepting the steward. All nearly recovered except two of the men, who went ashore to the hospital. Capt. Claypole also reports speaking the schr. Franklin, of Baltimore, on the 7th inst., in lat. 26 6, lon. 82 29, Indianola 17 ds., for New-York; head of foremast was gone and both topmasts lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25—The ship Star of Hope, from Sacramento, has taken a load for New-York.

The ship Lawrence cld. for New-York to-day. Her cargo includes 1,300 bbls. flour and 1,000 sacks wheat.

The Cremorne, for New-York, carries 14,000 sacks of wheat.

### Spoken, &c.

Columbia—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, July 26, lat. 39 22, lon. 74 25.—(By pilot-boat Jane, No. 1.)

Corienta—Br. bark, 118 ds. from Java for London, July 1, lat. 26 51, lon. 40 11.

Mary E. Nason—whal. schr., of Provincetown, 44 ds. out, bound S., July 14, lat. 34, lon. 57.

Helen—fishing schr., of Marblehead, with 800 quintals of fish on board, July 15, on the Banks. All well.

### Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., July 7, brig Fanny Lincoln, hence, disch.; Br. schr. Mary Jones, ldg., to sail for New-York July 14.

ASPINWALL—Arr. July 17, steamer Henry Chauncey, Gray, New-York; 18th, brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York.

Cld. July 16, bark Magdalena, Searle, New-York; brig Crimea, Waterhouse, Manzanilla; 18th, bark Virginia Dare, Young, Trinidad de Cuba; bark Commerce, Melcher, Swan Island, Cuba; steamer Santiago de Cuba, Smith, New-York.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 26.—The steamship Saxonia, Capt. Kier, of the Hamburg-American line, which left New-York on the 12th inst., arrived off this port at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and after transferring her passengers, mails and freight, sailed for Hamburg.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S
GAS FIXTURES.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., Sole Agents,
No. 561 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffees, mackerel, flour, sugars and all kinds of groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray streets, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 451, July 25, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 451.
3, 76, 33, 51, 28, 73, 77, 40, 21, 71, 72, 68, 31.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 452, July 25, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 452.
55, 45, 18, 66, 26, 28, 8, 19, 27, 78, 67, 62, 1.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 503, July 25, 1868.
70, 48, 7, 28, 6, 2, 18, 25, 60, 36, 78, 9, 23.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 504, July 25, 1868.
35, 36, 13, 55, 40, 38, 57, 47, 64, 68, 67, 44, 76.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free, information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.